FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 149 *1 August 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Czechoslovak Paper Urges Agreement Between CEMA, EEC [Smolik in ROLNICKE NOVINY 24 Jul] AA 1
French Paper Comments on Future East Europe Energy Situation [Rosset in LE FIGARO 25 Jul] AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Budapest Reports Kissinger Remarks at Senate SALT II Debate BB 1
Polish Military Paper Analyzes U.S. Opposition to SALT II Debate [Rulicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 25 Jul] BB 1
Bucharest Paper Marks Fourth Anniversary of CSCE [SCINTEIA 31 Jul] BB 4

ALBANIA

ATA Reports on Reconstruction Work in Quake-Hit Lezhe District B 1
Union of Working Youth Central Committee Holds Plenum B 1
Mehmet Shehu Speaks at Ceremony for Military Cadres B 1
Officials Participate in Inauguration of New Railroad B 2
Tirana Radio Reports on Nationwide Efforts To Save Fuel B 2
Role of Basic Organizations in Judicial Organs Stressed [Sanxhaktari in RRUGA E PARTISE No 6] B 3
Reportage on Albanian Participation in Damascus Trade Fair B 5
Briefs: Carani at Aktiv B 5

BULGARIA

Further Reportage on Robert Mugabe Visit C 1
Zhivkov, Kubadinski 30 July Talks C 1
End of Visit C 1
Leaders Greet Castro on Anniversary of Cuban Revolution [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jul] C 2
Turkish Dailies Approve Bulgarian-Turkish Transit Agreements C 2
Fatherland Front Bureau Meets Border Guards C 3
Briefs: Tourism Cooperation With France; Soviet Deputy Minister Visit; CPCZ-BCP Relations; Mishev Activities; Argentinian Delegation's Activities; Bozhinov Activities; Lukanov Activities Reported C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Poland's Gierek Hold Meeting in Crimea D 1
Prague Radio Reports Arrival of Ugandan Delegation D 1
Outgoing Bulgarian Ambassador Shanov Meets Officials D 1
Meeting With Jakes D 1
Meeting With Bilak D 1
Bilak Receives Irish CP Leader O'Riordan D 1

Construction of Ihmelnitsky Power Station Noted [NOVA SVOBODA 6 Jul] D 2
Weekly Reviews First Year of Economic Experiment [Werner in TRIBUNA No 28] D 2
Wastage of Bread Criticized in RUDE PRAVO Commentary [Protiva, 25 Jul] D 3
RUDE PRAVO Reviews Harvesting Results [RN, 25 Jul] D 4
Unfulfilled Harvest Plan Means Imports Necessary D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 30 Jul]
Colotka Visits Agricultural Cooperatives D 5
Strougal Arrives in South Moravia for Harvest Working Visit D 6
Continuation of Visit D 6
Briefs: Dutch Ambassador Departure; Burial of Ambassador to Italy; Cooperation With Italian Cooperatives; British Cooperation Discussed; Cooperation With Swiss Writers; Joint Publication With USSR; Coal Extraction; Saturday Mining Shifts; Damage to Forests; Testing of Solar Collector

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Diplomatic Relations Established With Nicaragua E 1
Aid Arrives in Managua, Wounded Taken Back on Return Flight E 1
HORIZONT Comments on Need for Most-Favored-Nation Status With U.S. E 1
Reportage on Arrest, Releases of Border Violators E 2
Arrest of West Berliner [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jul] E 2
Return of Runaway Boy [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jul] E 2
Return of Children [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jul] E 2
Release of Girl [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Jul] E 2
Writer Heym Prevented From Entering West Berlin [Hamburg DPA] E 3
Briefs: Outgoing Colombian Ambassador; SRV Talks on Reconstruction; Italian Workers Delegation; Sports Protocol With Mexico; Young Seamen's Training; New Research Reactor; Railroad Electrification; Harvesting Reports; Social Insurance Expenditures E 3

HUNGARY

Veress Returns Following Moscow Economic Talks F 1
Kadar Receives FRG's Franz-Josef Strauss F 1
Mihaly Korom Receives PDRY Socialist Party Official F 1
Ugandan Delegation Leaves After Cooperation Talks F 1
Early Completion of Wheat Harvesting Expected [NEPSZABADSAG 29 Jul] F 1
Aczel Receives Leaders of Delegations to Children's Meeting F 2
Briefs: Lazar Begins Annual Holiday; Mozambique Minister's Arrival; Technical-Scientific Cooperation With Burundi; Harvest, Sowing Progress Report F 2

POLAND

Foreign Trade Minister Meets in Moscow With Patolichev G 1
Navy Ships End Visit to Estonian Capital G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives Austrian President Press Spokesman G 1
PZPR Politburo Discusses Harvest, Working Conditions G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Progress in Harvest Work [E.W., 28-29 Jul] G 2
Babiuch Attends Minsk Mazowiecki Anniversary Ceremony G 3
Jagielski Addresses Conclusion of Scout Meeting G 4
Briefs: Minister From Lower Saxony; Danish CP Visitor; Ethiopian TU Delegation; Housing Talks With Libya G 5

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Delegations' PRC Visit H 1
Deng Yingchao Meeting With Duma H 1
Trade Union Talks H 1
Bucharest Festive Meeting Marks PLA Anniversary H 1
Ceausescu Condolences Extended on PLO Official's Death H 1
Ceausescu, Verdet Congratulate Castro on Cuban National Holiday H 2
[SCINTEIA 26 Jul]
Ceausescu Congratulates Lebanese Communist Leaders on Election H 2
[SCINTEIA 27 Jul]
ERA SOCIALISTA on Cooperation Between Socialist Countries H 3
[Ciubotaru, No 14]
Warsaw Daily Warns of Coming World Grain Crisis H 6
[Szymanski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 27 Jul]
AGERPRES Reports Decree on Electricity, Gas Rationing, Prices H 7
Norms of Consumption H 7
More on Decree, Conservation H 8
Ceausescu Speaks at Bucharest Award Ceremony 24 July H 9
[SCINTEIA 25 Jul]

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Guinea President Sekou Toure Visit I 1
Tito 24 July Luncheon Toast [BORBA 24 Jul] I 1
Joint Communique [BORBA 27 Jul] I 2
French CP's Marchais Ends Official Visit, Leaves for Paris I 6
Dolanc Meets With PCI Secretary Chiarmonte I 6
Editor Praises Progress of Albanians in Macedonia I 6
Document Signed on Limiting Imported Goods, Payments I 7
Gas Consumption Decreases 4 Percent More Than Planned I 7
TANJUG Interviews Macedonian LC President Cemerski I 8
[Mrmevski, 23 Jul]
Briefs: Palestinian Delegation; Greek Ship Visit; DPRK I 10
Minister Visit; Corn Imports; Air Fares Reduction;
Oil Fields Yield; Kosovo Lignite Reserves

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER URGES AGREEMENT BETWEEN CEMA, EEC

AU261410 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 24 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[M. Smolik article: "New Impetus From Moscow; Need For a Concrete Agreement Between CEMA and the EEC"]

[Text] The recent CEMA session in Moscow, held on the occasion of its 30th anniversary, stressed anew the willingness of CEMA and its member countries to conclude an agreement with the EEC and the EEC member countries on the principle of equality of rights, in the interest of all-European cooperation. The West European "Nine" was thus again reminded of the draft agreement between CEMA and the EEC officially formulated 4 years ago, shortly after contacts between CEMA and the EEC were established. The CEMA Executive Committee stressed at that time that the conclusion of the proposed skeleton agreement would be an important factor regarding the development of relations between CEMA and the CEMA member countries on the one hand and the EEC and EEC member countries on the other hand, as well as between each member country of one organization and the member countries of the other organization.

The endeavor to base trade relations between the two (economic) groupings on a treaty is becoming increasingly topical, for the simple reason that the growing international dependence and the complicated nature of economic processes in Europe accentuate the need for multilateral agreements demarcating the trade activity of various European countries. When CEMA came up with the respective draft agreement addressed to the EEC, it proceeded from the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which practically codified the objective principles concerning the development of scientific, technical progress. The world economy tends toward ever increasing integration and the drawing closer of national economies is a law-governed process of economic development. It is true that the integration processes in the East and in the West have a different political orientation and that their importance for the future of Europe is not the same but their cooperation is necessary for all European states.

The states of the Common Market have undertaken certain steps to establish wider contacts, by partially modifying several trade and economic restrictions applied vis-a-vis the countries of CEMA. Many obstacles impeding the development of economic relations between the countries of these two groupings are, however, being maintained and sometimes even being increased. CEMA has proposed the stipulation of the principle of mutually advantageous cooperation in order to prevent the barriers of EEC protectionism from impeding the development of trade and all-European economic cooperation, and from impairing the structure of the European division of labor and reducing its effectiveness. According to these proposals, the two organizations should agree mutually to apply the most-favored nation clause, to cooperate without discrimination and adopt other principles such as the abolition of limits on imports, a stable growth in the turnover of goods, and mutual extension of credits under most advantageous conditions and so forth.

The urgency of an agreement is also indicated by the fact that between 1975 and 1977 alone trade between member states of the two large economic entities increased more than 20 percent. Last year this trend continued. While at the beginning of the seventies the EEC countries accounted for some 13 percent of the overall foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries; today it is almost 28 percent. The year before last this turnover amounted to some $80 billion and by 1990 it could increase--as the Soviet PRAVDA wrote some time ago--2.5 fold. It must be realized that this process would accelerate if cooperation between the two economic groupings were fixed in an agreement.

At the beginning EEC failed, for a long period of time, to assume an official stand on the CEMA proposal. Later is formulated all kinds of conditions. The whole issue has lately found itself in a "deadlock." The proposal put forward by the CEMA countries is, in fact, still lying idle in the Brussels EEC headquarters, although the statesmen of the West European "nine" are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of establishing normal relations with the Eastern partners. The purpose of the impetus that came from the recent CEMA General Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev and Wilhelm Hafercamp, the then deputy chairman of the Commission of European Communities, during which the joint endeavor was voiced to achieve an agreement between the two sides. It also was stressed that the establishment of normal relations would correspond to the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

It is obvious that normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC could contribute to mutually beneficial, dynamic, all-round cooperation on an all-European basis that would be free of discrimination. It would be an important stimulus to the further development of trade exchange and industrial cooperation between the countries of CEMA and the EEC. As soon as an agreement on economic cooperation between the two economic integration groupings is reached, it undoubtedly will go beyond the framework of CEMA and the EEC, which would be a significant step toward the rapprochement of all countries on our continent. This would be in perfect accord with the letter of the final act that was signed in Helsinki 4 years ago and indicated the possibilities for improving the atmosphere in relations among European countries, in order to avert once and for all time, by means of ever closer relations, the possibility of any conflict.

FRENCH PAPER COMMENTS ON FUTURE EAST EUROPE ENERGY SITUATION

LD271101 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE FIGARO in French on 25 July carries on page 7 a 1,200-word article by Renaud Rosset on the "energy crisis" in the East bloc countries. Referring to the recent steep increases in the price of gasoline and other fuel in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, Rosset asserts that the seriousness of the problem was "confirmed" at the recent CEMA session in Moscow which was entirely devoted, Rosset writes, to the energy problem. Even though the USSR and its satellites are not faced with a serious energy shortage in the near future, Rosset believes long-term prospects are bound to cause concern among the leadership since, according to the CIA, the USSR will eventually "considerably reduce its oil production and, consequently, exports." Meanwhile, Rosset continues, the price of Soviet oil sold to East European countries sharply increased and is to be further increased in 1980. Hence the "draconian measures" recently adopted in the "satellite" countries to save energy, Rosset concludes.

BUDAPEST REPORTS KISSINGER REMARKS AT SENATE SALT II DEBATE

LD010134 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In Washington, addressing the SALT ratification debate of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, former Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger supported the stratetic arms limitation agreement, but with certain reservations. He said the rejection of SALT II would harmfully effect Soviet-American relations and links between East and West in general. At the same time, Kissinger reiterated his opinion that a (?link?) could be established between strategic arms limitation and other international issues. The former secretary of state also called on the senators to demand--in exchange for the ratification of SALT II--further armaments programs from the Carter administration.

POLISH MILITARY PAPER ANALYZES U.S. OPPOSITION TO SALT II

AU301800 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Jerzy Rulicz article: "Who Is Against SALT?"]

[Text] The world is watching with great attention the U.S. Senate debate over the ratification of the SALT II accord. This is not strange, since much will depend on that debate: not only a retreat or progress in the process of detente, but also a cooling off or a further warming of the political climate in relations among states; an increase in mutual trust or a tendency to suspect the other side of bad intentions; the possibility of assigning larger sums of money for economic development or the need to increase participation in the continuing arms race to a greater extent than at present.

The Senate ratification debate has continued since 9 July, which is too brief a period to be able to forecast the ultimate results of the continuing clash between opposing forces. Nevertheless, the debate has continued long enough to enable us to recreate the atmosphere of that struggle and to remind us of the fact that the atmosphere of that struggle may make an impact on other current disarmament negotiations and may induce one to adopt a waiting position or to respond to problems that are difficult to solve. Precisely the waiting position of the NATO states in the Vienna MBFR negotiations is proof of that.

The present discussion in the U.S. Senate committee is accompanied by unceasing changes in moods, changes that constitute a warning that nothing can be predicted and that anything is possible. The balance is tipping this side or that, and it so happens that if one day the SALT II advocates are triumphant, the next day it is the opponents of the accord that make themselves heard. This play of forces is typical of the United States and shows that it is not always those who occupy the highest positions in the administration who determine the fate of that country. Behind-the-scenes, secret forces which are linked together with secret ties exert their influence. Not seldom do representatives of those forces think differently from what they publicly proclaim. One also must take this into consideration when appraising the course of the ratification debates, because it is easy to err.

Opponents of SALT II

As has been proved by events of recent days, there are many opponents of SALT II in the United States. However, we should bear in mind that there are also many of them in Western Europe and in Asia which will not fail to make an impact on the final result of the voting on the SALT II accord.

Still, regarding this concrete issue, the balance of forces between the opponents and advocates of the accord, as it exists during the final stage of the ratification debate, will be of primary significance. This is why what mainly interests us is the question of who is present in the camp of the opponents of the SALT II accord and what strength that camp actually represents. The answer to this question is all the more difficult since there are opponents and opponents. There are some crucial differences in the manner in which people negate the need to sign the accord. Some people take the view that the document should be wholly rejected and other people clamor for amendments that are rather crucial and that the other side cannot accept. And there are also people who demand that the Senate should adopt its own interpretation of some points of the SALT II accord.

As you can see,the opponents represent various political parties and organizations and their backbone is made up of representatives of the military-industrial complex or of the people who have connections with that complex. Arguments used by individual opponents tally with the group or community they represent, but these arguments are actually the familiar theses universally used in propaganda. This is why it is maintained that supposedly the accord gives more military advantages to the Soviet Union. This is why there is no lack of malicious insinuations that the Soviet Union harbors bad intentions. This is why appeals are made that the United States should restore its military superiority.

The "Hawks" Are Better Organized

The group of the senators who oppose the SALT II accord represents many parties, which means that it is impossible to draw lines of party divisions among them. This also means that they have no detailed action programs. However, they possess certain peculiarities, features, political colors and a degree of organization that, taken together, constitute a rather essential criterion of division.

There are Republican and Democratic opponents, but the Republicans are in majority. The Republican senators that oppose SALT II attack the accord from the most reactionary positions. Those senators possess, like Barry Goldwater, for example, especially strong links with the military-industrial complex. There also are Democrats in the camp of the opponents and their leader is the leading "hawk" Senator Henry M. Jackson. Robert Byrd, Democratic leader of the Senate, also has come out against the accord. Senator Sam Nunn, who many times has advocated the further military strengthening of NATO, is also one of the opponents, which is no surprise at all. However, on the other side of the barrier there is a rather strong group of important American senators. If we were to characterize the present balance of forces we could call it "fifty-fifty" [published in English] which means equal chances. Still, there also is a considerable group of undecided senators, and the struggle is going on to win them over.

It is also worth bearing in mind that the most extreme and reactionary opponents are much better organized around organizations known for their anti-detente and cold war character. They include mainly the American Conservative Union, the Coalition in Favor of Peace From Positions of Strength, and the Committee on Present Danger headed by Paul Nitze, a former U.S. negotiator in SALT talks. The other organizations (for example, the Coalition in Favor of Peace From Positions of Strength) include militant participants such as former high ranking officers and now representatives of the armaments lobby (General Lemnitzer, Admiral Moorer and others).

The Pentagon's Position

The attitude of officers on active service who testify in the Senate as experts merit particular attention. In other words, one of the crucial questions is: "What is the Pentagon's position? Well, strange as it may seem, it is impossible to give an unequivocal answer to this question. Still, the "no's" are preponderant in the Pentagon. Those no's may be expressed in various forms: in a rather obvious rejection (which is rare) or, more frequently, as devastating silence or failure to speak out on what could be in favor of ratification.

It is common knowledge that even before the ratification debate began the Pentagon supposedly had offered to support SALT II. That offer was in principle honored by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and there is no doubt that he is a glorious exception in this regard in the Pentagon, but military officials assumed different positions. General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said when evaluating the accord that it is a useful but "modest" step. In other words, he made no secret of his disappointment. General Rowny, a former member of the U.S. team negotiating SALT II, spoke against ratification. He opposes the accord in its present form and, as a protest, refused to attend the signing ceremony. General Rogers, the new supreme commander of the U.S. armed forces in NATO, does not criticize or support the accord. General Haig refused to comment, but, at the same time, he criticized the administration for allowing a parity in nuclear arms with the Soviet Union. And it is precisely at this point that we reach the position of NATO on the SALT II accord. The views expressed by the circles of that bloc are often completely contradictory. The Atlantic political centers (especially Bonn) are for the ratification of the accord, but, at the same time, do not conceal the hope that they will occupy important positions at a later stage of negotiations (SALT III). It is with this that they explain the decisions about modernizing NATO nuclear weapons. There also are extreme views, ones that maintain that the rejection of the accord "may result in the disintegration of the bloc." Nevertheless, the opinions that are negative, even though this may not be so obvious on first sight and that are mainly held by the military, are more numerous. At a time when beyond the ocean the ratification of the SALT II accord is debated, a big noise is made in Western Europe and in NATO that the Soviet Union is arming and presents "a war threat." Readers have certainly noted that the negation of the accord is being expressed less openly--in a form that is more secretive and camouflaged. A decisive majority of the opponents have not declared themselves openly hostile to the ratification of the accord. What is more, many of them have even donned the masks of adherents to it. Such tactics show that total negation is unpopular in the United States and throughout the world. Adopting a "hawk's" position may harm one's political career. That is why those who for various reasons can afford it show a more open opposition. Such tactics used by the opponents also make it difficult to sort out the balance of forces. That is why it is today difficult to predict the result of the present discussion. On the other hand, it is certain that the struggle will be fierce and that many factors will determine its outcome--many domestic and international factors. Also the realization by many senators that, thanks to the accord, the Soviet Union and the United States obtain equal gains, will also be a determining factor. The significance of the accord consists also in the fact that it opens new prospects in all possible areas of disarmament. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries fully appreciate the importance of the accord, but they do not overestimate it. Nor is it believed that the rejections of the accord will hit primarily the Soviet Union.

The capitalist world's economic crisis is responsible for the fact that the arms expenditure is becoming increasingly burdensome for it (and for the United States too). From as far back as the beginning of the sixties the United States has made vain efforts to regain its military domination. Is there then any sense in continuing an ever more costly arms race? SALT II supplies a chance, a possibility for greatly curtailing that race. It depends on the U.S. Senate whether that chance will be taken.

BUCHAREST PAPER MARKS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE

AU311103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[The Aspirations of Peoples, the Interests of Peace Demand Consistent Action for the Building of European Security and Cooperation--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts]--Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1979--"SCINTEIA" of July 31 carries the following article running under the above headline.

It is four years now since the conclusion of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. With good reason, it was appreciated as a positive event in the political life of Europe and generally in the world arena. The years that have elapsed since the conference marked a development of the process of normalization of the inter-European relations, an intensification of the political contacts at various levels of the relations among the states on the continent, a certain expansion of the economic exchanges and of the technico-scientific and cultural ones. Likewise, steps have been taken for heightening inter-state confidence, such as the information in before hand on the big military manoeuvres or the invitation of foreign observers to see them.

Unfortunately, the analysis of the evolutions since the conference show that the hopes placed by the peoples in the decisions made at Helsinki have not found their full materialization as yet, that there is still much to be done for the consolidation of the still frail course of detente, confidence and cooperation, for the translation into life of the principles adopted and commitments assumed. More than one problem have been left pending on our continent, the practices of immixture and coercion have not been eradicated, the division into opposed political-military groupings obtains, just like the foreign military bases and the foreign troops on the territory of other states, the military arsenals, nuclear included, have kept growing. At the same time, the economic exchanges among the signatory-states still encounter barriers and discriminations. Attempts to conceive in an isolated manner the various provisions of the Helsinki-signed document and even to oppose them to one another have been also manifest--which is contrary to the content and spirit of the Helsinki Act.

No doubt, this situation has been due to both the fact that in the period after the conclusion of the conference the international contradictions have sharpened--which has had direct influence on Europe as well--and the fact that a certain self-complacency has been manifest after the signing of the Helsinki Act, and action has not been taken firm enough to translate into life the provisions and principles adopted to remove the obstacles from the way of the process of engineering the security, and that was in fact what made the Belgrade meeting of last year end with unsatisfactory results which were not up to the expectations of the peoples on the continent.

In Romania's conception the decisive direction in which action should be taken is the enforcement of effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament well-known in this respect are Romania's proposals for military disengagement--including the creation of a zone between the two military blocs in which only the strictly necessary armies of the respective countries should be stationed--the refraining from manoeuvres near the borders of other countries, the reduction of armaments stationed on the territories of other states, the start of negotiations with a view to abolishing the military blocs, etc.

In this context, as it is known, Romania welcomed the conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R., considering it as a positive step toward diminishing the danger of the two signatory states, using the strategic arms against one another, an important factor in building up confidence and ensuring conditions for a complex approach of disarmament problems, a contribution to the cause of detente in Europe and in the world.

In Romania's conception the socialist countries have great responsibility and play a particular role in this respect. Socialism and peace are indissoluble as security, disarmament, all peoples' progress have always been the lofty goals of communists, [and] fundamental objectives of their struggle. It is the socialist countries which in Bucharest, in 1966 launched the idea of convening a conference on security and cooperation on the continent. Hence, the more pregnant is at present the task of the socialist countries to intensify the actions for strengthening the course to detente, for achieving European security. It is in this sense that the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, adopted at the Moscow meeting in November last year, expressed the determination of those states to make their contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting so that "it promotes practically the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and particularly favor the progress as regards military disengagement and disarmament."

Undouttedly, the successful conclusion of the future Madrid meeting would have most important consequences for Europe--where the two world wars started--and also, taking into account its weight in the international political life, would have most positive implications on the entire world climate.

ATA REPORTS ON RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN QUAKE-HIT LEZHE DISTRICT

AU281819 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, July 28 (ATA)--In the zones damaged by the 15th of April earthquake in northern Albania, work is continuing at rapid rates to eliminate the consequences of this natural calamity.

The Lezhe District is one of the districts which suffered considerable damage. Two new city quarters are now under construction on both sides of the city. Hundreds of voluntary workers from different districts of the country are working in these two sectors. To carry into practice the word of the party to fully eliminate the consequences of the earthquake by the first of October this year, they are working day and night without let up further raising the impetus at work. The view one sees today in a work site is different tomorrow due to the rapid rates of the work. Over 80 dwelling houses and the first flats will be concluded these days in conformity with the pledge the building workers have taken.

In the villages as well, work for the construction of new houses and the repair of the damaged ones is proceeding at unprecedented rates. The consequences of the earthquake have been completely eliminated in 23 villages.

UNION OF WORKING YOUTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU271944 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania was held today in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The plenum was attended by department directors, representatives of mass organizations, first secretaries of youth organization committees in the districts and in military units, and youth organization activists. The plenum was opened by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. Valdete Sala, secretary of the union's Central Committee, delivered a report on the constant elevation of the educational standards of the youth. The plenum then discussed the work that has been done in this direction by the youth organizations, particularly in stimulating the interest of young people in learning and their passion for science. Particular stress was also laid on raising the qualifications of young workers and cooperativists to enable them to participate even more actively in the scientific-technical revolution.

At the end the plenum was addressed by Tefta Cami, delegate of the AWP Central Committee and minister of education and culture.

MEHMET SHEHU SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR MILITARY CADRES

AU302150 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A ceremony was held today at the Hall of the People's Defense Ministry for the conferral of scientific titles on six principal army cadres. Comrades Spiro Adhami and Mendu Gacka were awarded the title "professor." Comrades Abedin Zgalazi, Alfred Moisiu, Gaqo Pojani and Arian Qiruako were awarded the title "veteran associate scientific worker."

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of people's defense; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture and chairman of the State Attestation Commission; Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University and vice chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; leading cadres from the People's Defense Ministry, military institutions and schools; and others.

Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, presided over the ceremonial meeting. Amid applause for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the floor was taken by Comrade Mehmet Shehu. He presented diplomas to the six cadres and congratulated them on the successes they have achieved in their studies and on the achievements of our people's military science and art. Comrade Mehmet Shehu gave worthy advice and stressed that the presentation of scientific titles should serve as an incentive for all army cadres so that they may study more profoundly our military science and art and thus implement the party's military line and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha so as to further strengthen and modernize the defense of our socialist country.

The floor was then taken by Mendu Backa who spoke on behalf of those who were awarded diplomas.

OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN INAUGURATION OF NEW RAILROAD

AU291927 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 29 July carries a 12-minute report on a ceremonial gathering held at Guri i Kuq Place, Pogradec District today to commission a 28-kilometer-long railroad from Prenjas to Guri i Kuq.

An on-the-scene reporter describes the new railroad for which, he said, a 3-kilometer tunnel had to be constructed in Qafethane. He also says that 41,000 young volunteers participated in the construction of this project.

The reporter then goes on to say that on board the initial train trip from Prenjas to Guri i Kuq were "Qirjako Mihali, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pilo Peristeri, Politburo candidate member; Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; Luan Babameto, minister of communication; Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania; Stili Kaskaviqi, first secretary of the Pogradec District party committee; Spiro Bice, chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council; and other comrades."

The reporter says the inaugural ceremony was held at the Guri i Kuq railroad station and that, in addition to the young volunteers, the ceremony was attended by inhabitants from Pogradec town, cooperativists and other workers. Amid applause, Qirjako Mihali cut the ribbon. The reporter goes on to say that Stili Kaskaviqi presided over the ceremony and gave the floor to the minister of construction, Rahman Hanku, who congratulated the young volunteers on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. Rahman Hanku also noted that the party and its Central Committee have now entrusted another important task to the youth--to build the railroad in Shkoder.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS ON NATIONWIDE EFFORTS TO SAVE FUEL

AU271942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] Actively participating in the campaign to win the title of "Shock Worker of the 35th Anniversary of the Country's Liberation," the working people of our country are scoring new successes in fulfilling production plans.

Simultaneously, initiatives to save the last drop of fuel and the last watt of electricity are spreading everywhere. Discussions are being held everywhere and concrete pledges are being made to find new ways and means of saving as much fuel and electricity as is possible.

A very important part of the energy saving campaign is occupied by saving fuel, that is, by the work being done to reduce the fuel consumption norms. We have therefore invited two collaborators to our studio: Comrade Tom Xhuvani, official of the ministry of communications and Comrade Gani Keti, official of the communal transportation enterprise, who will inform us about the great effort being done to fulfill this great task.

Question: "Concretely, Comrade Tom, what technical and organizational measures have been taken in the enterprises subordinate to your department, to save as much fuel as is possible, not neglecting the fulfillment of tasks?"

Answer: As in all collectives throughout the country, the communications sector, too, has adopted a series of technical-organizational measures to fulfill the fuel saving tasks. One of the most important measures is represented by checks on the daily or monthly allocation of fuels to enterprises. This has led the enterprises themselves to utilize their vehicles in the most rational way possible, thus achieving considerable savings. In addition all vehicles have been checked mechanically and all defects which caused increased fuel consumption have been eliminated. Moreover, according to ministry instructions, we have recently transferred freight from the road haulage sector to the railroad and this will bring additional fuel savings. Organizational measures have also been taken to eliminate unnecessary or parallel journeys.

Question: "Comrade Gani, what measures have been taken by your collectives in connection with this great task of saving as much fuel as is possible, while meeting your plan obligations?"

Answer: As in all other collectives, our enterprises, too, have adopted a series of initiatives in this connection. This is true of the drivers as well as of the mechanics. One of these initiatives is that of our communist driver (Syrja Xhito), who has undertaken to work one month annually with fuel that has been saved. It has been adopted by many others. The dissemination of the experience of our best drivers is also being promoted among our less experienced drivers. We have also been studying ways of using our vehicles more rationally than hitherto.

Question: "What concrete results have been attained?"

Answer: For the 6-month period, we have fulfilled our plan 101.6 percent in tons of freight and 102.1 percent in ton-km, saving a considerable amount of fuel.

ROLE OF BASIC ORGANIZATIONS IN JUDICIAL ORGANS STRESSED

AU251135 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6 Jun 79 pp 66-75 AU

[Edmond Sanxhaktari article: "Certain Problems Requiring the Raising of the Role of Basic Party Organizations in the Judicial Organs"]

[Excerpts] Our socialist system, both in its base and its superstructure, of which the judicial organs are a part, has achieved a high degree of development. [paragraph continues]

But a further qualitative elevation of the work in the judicial field can be attained by the organs and working people of this sector not merely through a more qualified effort in their daily activity, but also through more systematic studies and research for a better understanding and a more profound analysis of the situation, phenomena and causes, so as to reach conclusions and make recommendations of the ways of means of correctly resolving problems.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has long since instructed us that "in addition to the work of investigating and correctly and rapidly judging cases, our prosecutors' office and the courts should tackle disquieting problems of a political, ideological and organizational nature, as well as suggest political measures that they believe are necessary to eliminate violations of the laws" (Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speech 1972-73, p 218). In order to carry out this task, the Supreme Court, the Office of the Prosecutor General and the staff of the judicial organs in various districts have carried out studies and generalizations concerning a number of problems, which have served and will continue to serve to improve the work of the judiciary organs and the procedure in solving cases.

But it would be a mistake to believe that "everything has been studied" and that "everything is going well." Experience shows that in the activity of some of the personnel and even of some judicial organs individual manifestations of technocratic and bureaucratic attitudes can be observed, as well as sectarian and liberal attitudes, which arise as a result of a superficial attitude to studying problems. If they are not properly understood and tackled, such manifestations can have a negative influence on the solving of specific cases under investigation or on trial and can sometimes even create disquieting problems.

In order to eliminate manifestations of this nature, no matter how slight they may be, the basic party organizations find it necessary to increase their solicitude for a constant strengthening of the scientific nature of the work of judicial organs. The basic organizations are conscious that study would also bar the way to certain harmful concepts manifested by some jurists who, without adequate study of the matter, believe a priori that "in the current stage it is necessary to impose more severe penalties because this would reduce crime," or others who believe the opposite, "that it is necessary to pass somewhat lighter sentences because we have been too severe". Others again, as a result of the lack of a proper and sound concept about their role as party workers, believe that their task is to judge and control, and that others may concern themselves with the problems of education.

Such subjective thinking cannot fail to have a negative influence in the daily work. The party's line in the field of implementing the laws, as in all other fields, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, is not achieved by going from one extreme to the other, from opportunism to sectarianism, but by advancing resolutely and without vacillating on the correct path. Every diversion from this path, every vacillation in implementing the line, cannot fail to have negative consequences.

The party teaches us that in the present stage of the complete construction of the socialist society unter the conditions of the dual imperialist and revisionist encirclement of our country, the struggle against manifestations of crime, conflicts in society and violations of the law assumes even greater importance. The successful crowning of this struggle will be achieved by setting in motion all levers as well as by building a more flexible and intelligent method of work on the part of everyone, so that conclusions may be drawn from casual manifestations and ideopolitical and organizational measures may be defined to prevent alien manifestations and violations of the law.

REPORTAGE ON ALBANIAN PARTICIPATION IN DAMASCUS TRADE FAIR

AU271504 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)--Recently, the 26th International Fair of Damascus was closed. Our country was represented there with a general pavillion of goods.

The Albanian pavilion drew the attention of thousands upon thousands of visitors from the Syrian capital and other cities, representatives of local and foreign trade firms, and Albanians residing in Syria, who highly estimated the successes our people have achieved over these 35 years of liberation under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head and wished new, ever greater victories in the future. The attention of the numerous visitors was drawn by the articles of mining industry, the products of oil industry, spare parts, wires and cables, high precision instruments, etc.

The Day of Albania was organized on July 13. Present were the Minister of Trade and Economy of Syria Muhammad al-'Imadi, accompanied by the local personalities, who were received by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of the P.S.R. of Albania in Syria, Sulejman Tomcini and the members of the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the P.S.R. of Albania. Present were also the President of the Fair of Damascus Azem Hafez, representatives of trade firms, Albanians residing in Syria, personalities of art and culture, etc.

LLESHI GREETS PERUVIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU281820 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, July 28 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message to Francisco Marales Bermudes Cerruti, president of the Republic of Peru:

On occasion of the national day of Peru, it is a pleasure for me to send you on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, as well as in my own name, the best wishes for the happiness of the people of Peru and the prosperity of your country.

BRIEFS

CARCANI AT AKTIV--A national aktiv was held in Tirana on 31 July to discuss measures regarding land conservation. The aktiv was organized by the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture. Attending were the chairmen of the executive committees of the district people's councils; officials of construction, agricultural and planning sections; representatives from central departments; and others. Also attending were Adil Carcani, party Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy premier; Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture and other comrades. Rahman Hanku, minister of construction, delivered a report on measures to strengthen the discipline in land preservation. At the end, Comrade Adil Carcani also addressed the aktiv. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROBERT MUGABE VISIT

Zhivkov, Kubadinski 30 July Talks

AU301940 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Robert Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 30 July adds that: "The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries."]

They exchanged views on some topical international problems and in particular on the situation in the African south.

Mr Robert Mugabe, who is here as from yesterday at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, told about the successes achieved by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front in their struggle to do away with the regime of the racist minority and to frustrate the plans of the racists and their imperialist promoters to impose on them a mercenary puppet government. He highly appreciated the selfless assistance and backing extended by the BCP and Bulgaria to the people of Zimbabwe and to the other peoples of the African south in their struggle against the forces of racism and imperialism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the unflinching solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people with the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. He emphasized the extraordinary importance of the further consolidation of the unity of the patriotic front for wrecking the imperialist attmepts at imposing a neocolonial solution to the Rhodesian problem, for obtaining a real national independence.

Today Mr Robert Mugabe also met Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

He showed a pronounced interest in the experience of Bulgaria's most popular socio-political organization in uniting the progressive and democratic forces in the country in the struggle against fascism and capitalism.

The head of the Fatherland Front acquainted Mr Mugabe with the history of the organization and with its role now in the building up of the socialist social system.

Matters of the further cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front were also discussed.

End of Visit

AU011121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Robert Mugabe, cochairman of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, who paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, has left the country.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by responsibile officials of the BCP Central Committee.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION

AU301327 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee, chairman of Cuba's State Council and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday.]

[Text] Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we most cordially greet you, and in your person the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada barracks.

The Cuban patriots' heroism, selflessness, and firm conviction in their victory laid the foundations for the people's revolution in Jose Marti's country on 26 July 1953. Under the leadership of its tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard, and in close unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the heroic Cuban people achieved remarkable successes in constructing the socialist society, increasing the material and cultural level of the working people, and strengthening the people's moral and political unity.

The forthcoming sixth conference of the state and government leaders of the nonalined countries in Havana is yet another recognition of Cuba's high international prestige and its worthy contribution to the cause of peace, international cooperation, and the people's freedom and independence. We are deeply convinced that the successful conduct of the conference will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries' peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for detente and security in the world.

We note with sincere satisfaction the ascending development of the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba in all areas of life. This cooperation is based on mutual respect and fraternal solidarity between our peoples as well as the deep loyalty of the Bulgarian and Cuban communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the occasion of your glorious holiday--26 July--we wish you from the bottom of our hearts, dear Comrade Castro, the fraternal Cuban people, and all Cuban communists new successes in implementing the decisions of the first PCC Congress on further developing your beautiful motherland, as well as successes in the struggle for peace and world social prosperity.

TURKISH DAILIES APPROVE BULGARIAN-TURKISH TRANSIT AGREEMENTS

AU311918 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, July 31 (BTA correspondent)--Today all the big Turkish papers carry the decision of the Council of Ministers to ratify the Bulgaro-Turkish accords signed in Antalya for doing away with the charges on lorries and other motor vehicles passing in transit through the territories of the two countries, as well as for doing away with transit visas and for creating facilitations for entry visas.

Many papers make their readers familiar also with some details embodied in the accords signed. It is reported that they will enter into force seven days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification between the two governments.

The general evaluation of the Turkish press, some rightwing papers included, is that the Bulgaro-Turkish accords, signed in Antalya this month, are a new contribution to the continuously developing friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

FATHERLAND FRONT BUREAU MEETS BORDER GUARDS

AU311018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, the Fatherland Front Bureau has met at the Fatherland Front National Council the commanding officers of the Border Guards, [word indistinct], officers and members of the voluntary detachments, who have displayed heroism in protecting the national borders. Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, also attended this meeting. Maj Gen Stefan Kunev, commander of the Border Guards, read a report.

The commanders, border guards, [word indistinct] and members of voluntary detachments spoke about the deeds and (?example) of the Border Guards, (?Fatherland Front members), who have displayed high political awareness and activity, as well as about problems connected with border's security.

In his speech Comrade Pencho Kubadinski touched on the problems of raising the joint ideological work of the Border Guards to a higher level and on improving [few words indistinct].

BRIEFS

TOURISM COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Sofia, July 26 (BTA)--Bulgarian and French firms will jointly work out a territorial plan for the promotion of tourism all along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. French firms will reconstruct the oldest Bulgarian winter resort of Borovets in the Rila mountains (some 60 km from Sofia). These were the main decisions approved at the second session of the Joint Bulgaro-French Commission on Tourism which ended here today. Mr George Evgeniev, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism, and Mrs Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of youth, sport and tourism of France, today signed a protocol on the session. The French minister was on a four-day visit to Bulgaria. He had talks also with Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, and with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. [Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU]

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER VISIT--Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Sorokin, Soviet deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, who is visiting Bulgaria. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, also attended the friendly talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU] A draft agreement on specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry for 1981-1985 between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was signed today. This document was signed by Nikolay Sorokin, Soviet deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, and Tsvetan Tsenkov, deputy minister of chemical industry. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU]

CPCZ-BCP RELATIONS--At the Golden Sands resort near Varna, Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has met Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who is holidaying in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues of further developing the relations between the two parties were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU]

MISHEV ACTIVITIES--On 27 July Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the leadership of the GDR United Trade Unions, who is on holiday in Bulgaria. The further expansion of cooperation between the two countries' trade unions was discussed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

ARGENTINIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--Sofia, July 31 (BTA)--BAU Secretary Peter Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Hipolito Irigoyen, member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Radical Union (Union Civica Radical) of Argentina, who is on a visit in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee, in Varna today. At the talks held stress was laid on the common desire for expanding relations between BAU and the Union Civica Radical of Argentina and the common readiness to actively help the efforts of peoples to live in conditions of security, for developing international cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU]

BOZHINOV ACTIVITIES--A conference of the local party, economic and social aktiv of Burgas Okrug was held in Burgas town. The conference was chaired by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, dealt with certain new aspects of the party's economic policy. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU]

LUKANOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 29 July Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in a celebration on Bolshevik Island, marking the 54th anniversary of the escape of imprisoned antifascists from the island. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 79 AU]

HUSAK, POLAND'S GIEREK HOLD MEETING IN CRIMEA

LD312102 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek had a friendly meeting in the Crimea today.

They discussed cooperation between their parties and countries, and the most important international issues.

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF UGANDAN DELEGATION

LD312234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A seven-member goodwill mission from the Republic of Uganda arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia today. The delegation is headed by Ateker Ejalu, member of the Executive Council of the Uganda National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation. The guests were greeted at Ruzyne Airport by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR SHANOV MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting with Jakes

LD302038 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Bulgarian ambassador Khristo Shanov in Prague today in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

Meeting With Bilak

LD311414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Khristo Shanov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The Bulgarian ambassador is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

BILAK RECEIVES IRISH CP LEADER O'RIORDAN

LD302103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilka, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today, in the building of the party Central Committee, Michael O'Riordan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties informed each other in the course of a cordial and comradely conversation about the work of their parties and exchanged views on some topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

CONSTRUCTION OF KHMELNITSKY POWER STATION NOTED

Ostrava NOVA SVOBODA in Czech 6 Jul 79 p 1 WA

[Article: "First Joint Construction: CSSR Share of Production to be 600 MWT"]

[Text] The Khmelnitsky nuclear power station will be built in the USSR as the first joint nuclear power construction in the CEMA countries. Taking part in the construction will be CSSR, Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union. The CSSR share of production of this power station will be 600 megawatts. Czechoslovak enterprises and organizations will deliver technological equipment, transportation vehicles including Tatra trucks, machine tools and forming machines.

At the same time, these four countries plus GDR will start constructing a high tension power line of 750 kilovolt to the Polish switching station in Rzeszov and the switching station itself. The power line will serve deliveries to the participating countries and will significantly contribute to increased reliability of the unified energy system of CEMA countries and [improve] planned deliveries of electricity from the Soviet Union to CSSR, Hungary, and Poland.

On completion of this power station, the electric energy deliveries from the USSR to the CEMA countries will have doubled. The cross connection of cyclicity and electric power reserves will provide additional intersystem capacity of over 500 megawatts.

WEEKLY REVIEWS FIRST YEAR OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU261525 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 28 11 Jul 79 pp 12, 13 AU

[Milos Werner article: "Over 1 Year's Results of the Experiment"]

[Excerpts] The evaluation of a year's operation of the "Comprehensive Experiment of Effectiveness and Quality Control" is now underway in 12 economic production units encompassing 150 industrial enterprises with almost 500,000 employees. The analysis of the results is being followed with extraordinary interest. This is natural, after all, since it is the first time that an experiment of this kind of concept and on such a scale is being implemented in our country.

Today, which means practically a year after the introduction of the experiment, it can be said that its basic plans have turned out well.

The Evaluation Proves the Correctness of the Experiment's Basic Principles

The 1978 results show how well the experimental economic production units and enterprises managed. Of course, these results must not be overestimated. A whole number of factors, such as the nonrecurring mobilization of reserves in profit, in the basic funds, in stocks and the like can effect them. However, the set of indexes designated for evaluation is wide enough to make it possible to deduce the basic trend of management from them. [paragraph continues]

This trend is unequivocally positive in all fundamental respects. This applies, above all, to the indexes that are decisive for effective development: profitability of the production funds, sharing of the overall and material costs in output and the rationalization between the number of employees (the experimenting organizations insured the 1978 targets with fewer employees than envisaged by plan) and the average wages. The profit index was even markedly better [than in nonexperimental plants]. While the experimental economic production units fulfilled the profit plan 106.1 percent, other organizations fulfilled this plan 102.3 percent.

It is not our purpose here to analyze in detail the individual rules of the comprehensive experiment, their positive and negative aspects, or to evaluate which partial measures have turned out well and what is outdated or has to be rectified. The experiment is not and cannot be a dogma in this respect. Its partial rules must be continuously updated and rectified, as required by experience. The logic of the experiment, the experiment as a whole, has proved its viability, especially in the search for ways of further perfecting the system of the planned management of our national economy.

Risks and Problems

It would be wrong, however, to fail to see some risks and problems accompanying the experiment. Like every new thing it is taking a course corresponding to the verification of theoretical assumptions in the real conditions of practice. Moreover, it is an experiment involving relatively large collectives of people, who inevitably show the effects of the force of tradition, of the newness of conditions and, last but not least, of some shortcomings in the very mechanism of the tested economic rules. It was not possible to analyze all the partial problems in detail in the course of 1 year. After all, the solution of some matters is a long-term affair (for instance, the elaboration of the management regime and of the relations of economic accountability within the economic production unit from the general management down to the plants and workshops). We know about a number of these problems and will solve them gradually this year.

WASTAGE OF BREAD CRITICIZED IN RUDE PRAVO COMMENTARY

AU271600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Vaclav Protiva of Liberec in the column "Readers' Letters": "The Value of Bread"]

[Text] There was a time when bread was the family's main nutrition, when mother used to lock it up so that children would not get at it, when she sliced only one portion for each member of the family. People who have survived concentration camps can tell what a crust of bread was worth. And today? How many articles have been written, how many discussions have been conducted about garbage bins full of bread. These are still topical. This year the weather has affected the harvest results, and we must supplement it with imports. Therefore we should do some soul-searching, return to bread the respect due it and keep on reminding ourselves that sufficiency should not result in wastage. Everyone should buy only as much as he needs so that the soil that feeds us need not be ashamed of us--of its people.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS HARVESTING RESULTS

AU271442 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 79 pp 1,2 AU

["RN"-signed report: "We Must Not Slacken in the Fodder Harvest"]

[Summary] While farmers in West Slovakia have already harvested cereals from 40.9 percent of the more than 308,000 hectares under cultivation, in the other regions the grain harvest is only beginning. Because the weather forecasts are not overly promising, the demands on both technology and on farmers' work will be very high this year.

In the CSSR as a whole, some 229,000 hectares of grain have been harvested to date, which is less than 10 percent (for the Czech lands the figure is 26,000 hectares or 1.6 percent, for Slovakia 203,000 hectares or 31.3 percent). Of the cereals already harvested wheat accounts for 67 percent, rye for 2 percent and barley--most of the harvested barley is winter barley--for 31 percent.

After West Slovakia, East Slovakia is the region where the harvest has progressed the furthest: 24.9 percent of the total area has already been reaped.

Compared with the same period last year, 154,000 hectares more have been harvested this year. But it should not be forgotten that last year there was an extraordinary delay in the growth of the vegetation.

Of the 1,368 combines planned to be transferred from the Czech lands to Slovakia, 1,161 machines have already been transferred. A total of 440 combines are still waiting to be repaired in the Czech lands, most of them in North, West and Central Bohemia.

The ripening process of rape is slower than desirable. This is why only 13,600 hectares or 26.7 percent have been harvested to date (3,900 hectares in the Czech lands and 9,600 hectares in Slovakia) [figures as published].

The vegetation of fodder crops for the second mowing is in good condition, due to the relatively cold and moist weather. This is why it is important not to miss this opportunity and make up for the shortfall in the first mowing. The second mowing of perennial fodder crops on arable land has been carried out on 145,000 hectares or 50.8 percent of all areas statewide (in the Czech lands 41.2 percent of all areas have been mown for the second time, in Slovakia 59.3 percent), which is 42,000 hectares more than by the same time last year.

As far as the second mowing of pastures is concerned, it has been carried out on about 20 percent of all areas (17.2 percent in the Czech lands, 19.5 percent in Slovakia).

Early potatoes have been gathered from 4,400 hectares statewide to date, which is 31.3 percent of the area under cultivation. The average per hectare yields in the Czech lands are 10.8 tons. At present the supplies of early potatoes exceed the demand for them. The harvest of cucumbers, too, is promising.

UNFULFILLED HARVEST PLAN MEANS IMPORTS NECESSARY

AU311232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Direction Indicator for Harvesting Initiative"]

[Summary] The best achievements in the 30-year history of our socialist state are owing to the initiative of people working in the agricultural-food complex in fulfilling the tasks set by the general line of the CPCZ's agricultural policy. [paragraph continues]

Thus it is logical that, whenever decisions are made on the fulfillment of most important tasks in this production branch, we count on the development of initiative and look for ways to create the best possible conditions for its broad implementation. It is also not surprising that in preparing this year's harvest, "in which, as we know, it is necessary to fight for most exacting tasks, since the harvest of densely sown cereals is lower than in preceding years," the party's basic organizations have taken that experience into account. "At the same time grain producers were so far not fulfilling the tasks following from the cereal program of the Sixth 5-Year Plan either. That deficit in domestic grain production is causing quite a lot of worry to the national economy because the amount of grain lacking must be imported from abroad. In other words, this year's harvest requires every participant in it to be eminently interested in gathering the entire yields from the fields and in handling the new harvest in the most rational way possible. For that very reason it is imperative that progressive management methods and well-tested forms of work organization should become rooted in every harvesting operation, because they are the typical feature of creative initiative."

It is no exaggeration to say that many harvest organizers have grasped that and the party is urging its members and candidate members to be personal examples of that and to mobilize others to do the same. An important task belongs, in that connection, to the temporary party groups in which the communists are concentrating their forces for materializing the most specific harvest targets. The exemplary work accomplished by the members of those groups is yielding results; it is aided by the interest and care devoted to the work by the committees of the party's basic organizations, which are creating the needed prerequisites for the groups' activity. "Naturally, in doing it, it is impossible to slip onto the platform of a kind of flattery or of seeking out the best working conditions for party members. On the contrary, their example most motivate and mobilize forces in the fulfillment of harvesting tasks under the most complicated conditions." On top of that the committees of basic party organizations must consistently check on how the temporary party groups fulfill their specific tasks and they must uncompromisingly pillory the shortcomings in their work with all the consequences set by the party statutes.

"So far the course of harvesting work shows that in most rural communities grain gathering is moving at a relatively rapid pace. However, as in preceding years, in several places farmers are not succeeding in straw removal, fallowing and the sowing of stubble-field mixtures as desired." The lag in the work is frequently explained by the fact that, because of frequent rain, grain crops are full of weeds and barley crops have grown offshoots, so that straw left by the combines must be left on the fields to dry. But even so, the straw must be gathered after the combines and dried elsewhere by modern drying methods. The harvesting rhythm must not be interrupted.

"We also know that in many places the long droughts at the time cereals were ripening have not only decreased the yields but also the biological value of the grain. Therefore the agronomists should carefully select the best sections of cereals for seed even prior to the harvest. None of them should rely on being able to get good-quality material for the seed fund within the framework of the planned seed exchange as the droughts have affected practically all the most productive grain-growing districts, so that the possibilities of seed exchange are at a minimum."

COLOTKA VISITS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

LD302050 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, today visited the Trnava and Trencin districts. Accompanied by Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, he was briefed about the progress of the harvest and the implementation of plans related to the development of cattle breeding.

At the Vrbove Unified Agricultural Cooperative in the Trnava District, Comrade Colotka visited one of the most up-to-date high-capacity drying stations in Czechoslovakia which produces more than 6,000 tons of dehydrated products per annum. The premier then inspected the farm of the Prasnik-Pusta Ves Unified Agricultural Cooperative specializing in the breeding of heifer cows. He also acquainted himself with the progress of the harvest in the Trnava District.

STROUGAL ARRIVES IN SOUTH MORAVIA FOR HARVEST WORKING VISIT

LD311009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, today arrived in the South Moravian Region for a working visit. In the Znojmo and Uherske Hradiste Districts he will familarize himself with progress in harvest work.

Comrade Strougal is accompanied by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; Julius Varga, head of a department of the party Central Committee; Karel Neubert, chief secretary of the South Moravian regional CPCZ Committee; and Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food.

Continuation of Visit

LD010848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, in the course of his working visit to the South Moravian Region today, became acquainted with the general situation in agriculture and with the progress of the harvest in the Znojmo and Uherske Hradiste Districts. The first visit paid by Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is accompanying the federal premier, was to the Mir Unified Agricultural Cooperative in the (?Prace) region of Znojmo. They acquainted themselves with the work of a locally produced agricultural machine and joined combine harvester drivers who today started threshing the second half of the crop. In the largest agricultural enterprise of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Znojmo State Farm, they visited the Velky Karlov sector where they showed interest in large vegetable areas and in the differences in the yield of vegetables on nonirrigated and irrigated fields--a difference of between one and three tons.

BRIEFS

DUTCH AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, today received Dutch Ambassador Hendrik Casper Maclaine Pont in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD]

BURIAL OF AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--The funeral of Vladimir Koucky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Italy and Malta, took place today in the Strasnice Crematorium in Prague. Mecislav Jablonsky deputy foreign minister, delivered the oration. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD]

COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN COOPERATIVES--An official delegation of the Italian National League of Cooperatives led by Enolio Prandini, chairman of this organization, has been received by Leopold Kovalcik, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives, at the end of its 6 day stay in Czechoslovakia. On this occasion Leopold Kovalcik and Enolio Prandini signed a protocol on mutual cooperation between the two countries' organizations of cooperatives. [Text] [Prague RUDO PRAVO in Czech 27 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

BRITISH COOPERATION DISCUSSED--A 4-day session of the CSSR-British Joint Commission for Trade, Scientific, Technical and Industrial Development began in London on 17 July. The two sides will assess the results of the trade exchange and industrial and scientific-technical cooperation since the commission's last session in Prague in September 1978, and the prospects for the further development of cooperation in these spheres. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SWISS WRITERS--O. Boenni, secretary of the Union of Swiss Writers, visited the Union of Czechoslovak Writers in Prague yesterday. He was received by the secretary of the union, J. Kadlec. During the visit they discussed contacts between the two writers organizations, as well as the possibility of publishing anthologies of present-day literature. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

JOINT PUBLICATION WITH USSR--The Czecholslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, has published a collection of documents on the history of the Munich agreement. It consists of an extensive collection of documents from Czechoslovak and Soviet archives which offer a number of fresh views, based on unpublished materials. It helps to fill in the picture of preparations and implementation of the Munich agreement and reveals the true aims of its authors. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD]

COAL EXTRACTION--At present the CSSR covers approximately two thirds of its power resources by energy produced from its domestic coal extraction. This year's plan set down the extraction of 124.25 million tons of coal, of which only 63,000 tons were lacking by 15 July. That equals about one third of the daily extraction in the North Bohemian brown coal basin. Almost 3 percent of the total coal extraction volume is covered by extraction on work-free days. However, this year's lag in the removal of overburden in the North Bohemian brown coal basin amounts to 5 million cubic meters; the situation has worsened now and the preceding deficit is increasing. An unfavorable trend is also apparent in the consumers' coal stocks, which have dropped from 5.87 million tons in 1976 to 4.45 million tons last year. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

SATURDAY MINING SHIFTS--During the Saturday shift on 21 July more than 11,000 miners of the Ostrava-Karvina Basin extracted 25,000 tons of good-quality coking coal. The employees of the three plants of the South Moravian mines concern in Hodonin extracted 1,700 tons of lignite during their Saturday shift. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

HAIL DAMAGE TO CROPS--Hail has caused damage to the rape and grain crops in North Moravia; in Karvina District it damaged 40-90 percent of 175 hectares of rape and 10-90 percent of 880 hectares of cereals; in Olomouc District it damaged rape on 300 hectares and 25 percent of 2,500 hectares of cereals. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

DAMAGE TO FORESTS--By the beginning of April, in the Bohemian and Moravian forests, an estimated 6.7 million cubic meters of timber was destroyed when trees broke under the weight of the heavy spring snows. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 79 AU]

TESTING OF SOLAR COLLECTOR--The Slovak National Uprising Research and Development Institute in Ziar Nad Hronom has produced and successfully tested out a prototype of a Czechoslovak solar collector. The device uses a special dark emulsion to collect solar rays which are transformed into warm heating water. Under optimum conditions the collector can turn out about 20 liters of water at 70 centigrades temperature per hour. The device can use solar rays even in cloudy and cooler weather. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

LD011052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] [words indistinct] (ADN correspondent)--As a result of negotiations between their plenipotentiary representatives in Managua, the GDR Government and the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The establishment of diplomatic relations is based on the principles contained in the UN Charter and the application of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 18 April 1961 and is effective from 2[illegible] July, 1979.

The relevant document was signed by the department head in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Dr Joachim Naumann, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, in Managua. The GDR Embassy has meanwhile taken up its duties.

AID ARRIVES IN MANAGUA, WOUNDED TAKEN BACK ON RETURN FLIGHT

LD010120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2244 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Managua, (ADN correspondent)--A GDR solidarity consignment for the people of Nicaragua on board a special flight of the GDR's Interflug Airlines arrived in Managua Tuesday morning local time (31 July). It consists of medicines, medical equipment, foodstuffs and other goods. On its return flight to Berlin the IL-62 will carry a group of wounded patriots for medical treatment in the GDR.

The consignment was handed over by an official GDR delegation under Ambassador Dr Joachim Naumann. Representatives of the GDR Solidarity Committee were members of the delegation. At the "Cesar Augusto Sandino" International Airport of Managua, commanders of the Sandinist Liberation Front (FSLN) and the chef de protocol of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, (?Herty Lewites Rodriguez), conveyed the cordial thanks of the Nicaraguan people for the fraternal aid of the GDR people.

HORIZONT COMMENTS ON NEED FOR MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS WITH U.S.

LD260914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR foreign policy weekly HORIZONT states that economic cooperation between the GDR and the United States has developed well over the past few years. The purchase and exchange of licenses has risen noticably: In 1978, U.S. companies acquired 14 licenses from the GDR. As a result of a joint meeting of the economic and trade councils (in May 1979) further important contracts and agreements were signed.

HORIZONT quotes numerous examples, stating that in recent years a development has been in progress in GDR-U.S. foreign trade "which the GDR for years has repeatedly declared to be its firm intention and which has long been practised successfully with many countries. The GDR maintains active economic relations with over 100 countries of the world which, on the basis of trade agreements, agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and banking agreements at government level in accordance with the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage, have been continually developing and expanding for many years."

HORIZONT says that the progress made so far is primarily due to active promotion by trade and economic councils, and lists the influential U.S. persons and concerns that are members of these bodies. It adds that the GDR is interested in expanding economic relations, but this necessitates the creation of more favorable trade policy preconditions in the United States. "Despite the good trade results of the last few years, the volume of foreign trade between the two countries by no means corresponds at present to the level of developed industrial states, because the decisive factor here is that most-favored-nation status has not been granted for GDR export goods and that so far it has not been possible for the U.S. administration to start negotiations on the signing of a long-term trade agreement." The journal demonstrates the interest of U.S. business circles in the expansion of bilateral relations by quoting the great response which greeted "The GDR Technical Days" in the United States and the growing number of U.S. companies at the Leipzig fair.

REPORTAGE ON ARREST, RELEASES OF BORDER VIOLATORS

Arrest of West Berliner

AU261616 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 22 July 1979 GDR security organs arrested the Berlin (West) resident Georg Hegi because of misuse of the transit agreement.

Return of Runaway Boy

AU261617 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 24 July 1979 12 year-old Daniel Delage from Celle (FRG) was handed over to competent FRG organs. The boy had been apprehended on 20 July 1979 in the D344 transit train between the GDR border crossing points of Griebnitzsee and Marienborn.

Return of Children

AU271316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Children Returned to (West) Berlin"]

[Text] On 25 July 1979 13-year old Martin Miera, 5-year old Tanja Pollacek, and 10-month old Torsten Pollacek of West Berlin were handed over to the appropriate organs of the (West) Berlin Senat. As ADN reported, on 20 July 1979 the children had been abused by Marianne Pollacek, official of a West Berlin authority, who committed crimes in violation of the transit agreement on the orders of the criminal Dawid gang.

Release of Girl

AU201744 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Youth Returned to (West) Berlin"]

[Text] On 26 July 1979 17-year old Manuela Meidinger, of West Berlin, was handed over to the appropriate organs of the (West) Berlin Senat. On 24 July 1979 this young person was apprehended in the D336 transit train between the Staaken and Schwanheide GDR border crossing points without identification papers.

WRITER HEYM PREVENTED FROM ENTERING WEST BERLIN

LD312152 Hamburg DPA in German 1959 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg--It was learned in East Berlin today that Stefan Heym, a 66-year-old GDR writer, has been prevented from leaving for West Berlin by GDR border officials despite the fact that he possesses valid documents.

Heym expected to be sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment if he sends any manuscript or article abroad for publication after the penal code provisions are implemented on 1 August. The editors of the First German Television station program "Tagesthemen" ("Topics of the Day") announced today that Heym had said this on the program.

Regarding his future, Heym expressed fear that there will be a great silence beginning tomorrow. In his discussion, he distinguished between those who must be silent because they are behind walls and bars, and whose who are silent because they do not want to be put behind bars. He said that this silence would speak louder than anything that was said or printed in the GDR media. Heym (?intimated) that recently he has only been able to appear in churches, which have always been very full. He has always been asked many questions following his appearances.

The program was filmed by a Netherlands television team.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received on 20 July Dr Carlos Eduardo Lozano Tovar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the GDR, for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

SRV TALKS ON RECONSTRUCTION--Berlin (ADN)--On 24 June Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Vu Quy, first deputy minister of construction of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for a friendly talk on the two countries' fraternal cooperation for implementing the agreement on aid in planning and reconstructing of pending projects were discussed. Vu Quy thanked for the all-round solidaristic aid of the GDR and especially for the work over many years of the GDR construction specialists in Vinh. Present at the talk were GDR Deputy Minister of Construction Prof Werner Kohl and Hoang Tu, SRV Ambassador in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN WORKERS DELEGATION--Berlin (ADN)--An Italian workers delegation visited the GDR 6-13 July at the invitation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, to study the GDR social policy and socialist democracy. The central topic on the delegation's program were experiences and results of the 30-year development in the GDR. At a concluding meeting Senator Riccardo Romano, secretary general of the Italy-GDR Friendship Society, and Horst Brasch, secretary general of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, stressed the need to further intensify the joint endeavors in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and understanding among peoples, and the need to make the friendly ties between the two peoples still closer. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

SPORTS PROTOCOL WITH MEXICO--Berlin--A joint protocol on cooperation in sport between the GDR and Mexico for 1980 was signed in Berlin Tuesday. It contains agreed measures for the further development of cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD]

YOUNG SEAMEN'S TRAINING--At present three training ships of the Society for Sport and Technology are heading for the Soviet Baltic Sea ports of Leningrad, Riga and Tallinn. On Friday (13 July) cadet aspirants of the People's Navy left the Greifswald-Wieck home port with the "Ernst Thaelmann" and "Artur Becker" motor ships, while the "Wilhelm Pieck" training sailship had left as early as in the middle of the week for the same destination. During the several-day trip the young seamen will carry out an extensive practical training program. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

NEW RESEARCH REACTOR--Since Friday, 13 July, a new, modern instruction and research reactor has been in operation at the Zittau Engineering School. The plant has been designed by a collective of young scientists headed by Prof Dr Gerhard Ackermann, with the participation of the Central Institute for Nuclear Reserach of the GDR Academy of Sciences in Rossendorf and a collective of the Greifswald "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power plant. "The reactor will be used for basic and advanced training of nuclear power plant engineers under practice-like conditions, and it will moreover serve experimental research. Its nuclear safety is guaranteed in compliance with the international norms valid in the GDR." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION--This year, the electrification of the Dresden-Berlin line will be continued as far as Elsterwerda and that of the Bitterfeld Berlin line as far as Luckenwalde. By the end of the year, 1,300 kilometers of railroad lines will be electrified. In the coming years, electrification will be further advanced. In addition, more than 1,200 kilometers of second tracks have been built since 1971 in the Berlin area and in traffic and industry centers such as Halle, Leipzig and Cottbus. There is now double-track operation on the Berlin-Stralsund, Berlin-Dresden, Magdeburg-Wittenberge-Rostock and Falkenburg-Lutherstadt-Wittenberg lines. [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

HARVESTING REPORTS--On 20 July Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk reported the conclusion of the first harvesting stage. Rye has been collected from 168,596 hectares; more than two thirds of the early maturing strain of grain have been harvested. A total of 44,000 hectares of winter barley must be gathered in Rostock Bezirk and cooperative farmers are ready to start harvesting as soon as the maturity of the grain will permit it. Three additional grain drying plants have been commissioned in Casekow, Weichendorf and Wirsen of Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk which are able to process 17,700 tons of grain for storage daily, that is 2,000 more tons daily than last year. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 2 AU]--Berlin (ADN)--by Sunday, 22 July, winter barley was harvested from about 250,000 hectares, that is about half of the barley crop area in the republic. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

SOCIAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURES--Berlin (ADN)--Since the founding of the GDR, expenditures of the social insurance agency for workers and employees have increased sixfold. In 1979, nearly M23 billion are earmarked for social welfare and health care for the working people. That was stated by FDGB [Free German Labor Union] National Executive member Dr Fritz Roesel in an ADN interview. The funds spent on care for the workers and employees, pensioners and dependents come partly from the dues of the working people and the contributions of the enterprises, and partly from constantly growing state subsidies. Out of M100 social insurance benefits, only one-quarter is financed from members' dues. The remainder is contributed by society. Last year the state subsidies to social insurance expenditures amounted to M9.8 billion. That is 40 percent of the total expendtirues. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

VERESS RETURNS FOLLOWING MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD312342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The foreign trade ministers of Hungary and the USSR held talks today in Moscow on the development of Soviet-Hungarian trade and economic relations. After an exchange of views with Nikolay Patolichev, Peter Veress returned to Budapest.

KADAR RECEIVES FRG'S FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS

LD311304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian minister-president, in the parliament building. The West German politician is paying a private visit of several days to Hungary.

MIHALY KOROM RECEIVES PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD312213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Salim Muhammad, secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, who is spending his holidays in Hungary.

UGANDAN DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER COOPERATION TALKS

LD010130 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Upon the end of the talks in Budapest, the Ugandan goodwill delegation headed by Regional Cooperation Minister Ateker Ejalu has left Hungary. They negotiated with State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Sandor Racz [name as heard] about the prospect of developing cooperation between Hungary and the new Ugandan regime. Ateker Ejalu also forwarded a message from President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda to Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council.

EARLY COMPLETION OF WHEAT HARVESTING EXPECTED

AU311634 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Wheat Harvesting Before Completion; The Pace of Soil Cultivation Jobs Must Be Accelerated; Vegetable and Fruit Gathering Creates a Lot of Work"]

[Summary] "The relatively dry weather this week has enabled the agricultural enterprises to speed up harvesting. Consequently, it was possible to complete the harvesting of bread grain species--wheat, barley and rye--in an increasingly large area of the country.

"Thus far, 90 percent of the autumn cereals' area has been harvested. Wheat harvesting has reached 93 percent. The harvesting of autumn barley has been completed everywhere. Up to now, 75 percent of the spring barley has been harvested. Oats, which are the last to ripen, have been harvested 25 percent."

Harvesting was first finished in Szolnok County. "The harvesting of all cereals has been practically concluded in Fejer and Heves counties. Fairly large wheat areas are still to be harvested in Gyor, Vas, Veszprem, Zala, Nograd and Borsod counties."

The straw has been removed from two thirds of the harvested area. "Alongside the harvesting, the gathering of vegetables and fruit provides producers with a lot of work. Tomatoes are ripening on increasingly large areas and agricultural enterprises are bringing this valuable product not only to the markets but are delivering it to the processing industry as well. The Hatvan cannery began the processing of tomatoes this week."

ACZEL RECEIVES LEADERS OF DELEGATIONS TO CHILDREN'S MEETING

LD310145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has received the leaders of delegations to the Conference on European Children. The deputy premier said that we feel that the fate of all the children in the world is our very own problem. Respect and humanity do not recognize frontiers. Senseless elimination warns that the fight in the world must be fought together with all who feel responsible for the future of children. Peace and the future fate of children are inseparable, added Gyorgy Aczel. He said that although we live in a divided world, we live in an era where maintenance of world peace is a reality. It is our task to be in service of this as society has entrusted us with the fate of children. We base our work of upbringing, the childrens' movement, on the principles of communality and on the harmonious law of order and freedom which will rule everywhere sooner or later, the deputy premier emphasized.

BRIEFS

LAZAR BEGINS ANNUAL HOLIDAY--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has begun his regular annual holiday. [illegible] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 79 p 21 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--On Tuesday [24 July], at the head of a delegation, Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo, minister of agriculture of Mozambique and member of the FRELIMO Politburo, arrived in our country. Gabor Soos, secretary of state for agricultural and food, welcomed him at Ferihegy Airport. The purpose of the visit is to study means for developing cooperation in agricultural production between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH BURUNDI--On Wednesday [25 July], Imre Szekacs, director general of Tesco [international technical-scientific cooperation agency], and Libere Ndabakwaje, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi in Budapest, signed a work program which is a feature of the technical-scientific cooperation agreement between Hungary and Burundi. Under the program, our country will send experts to the Republic of Burundi and accept scholarship students from there. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS REPORT--According to the latest report, although there were only 8 days on which it did not rain at all in the past 4 weeks, the harvesting of wheat has been completed--from a total of 70,000 hectares--in Csongrad county. The large-scale agricultural enterprises of Hajdu-Bihar County have completed wheat harvesting on an area of almost 93,000 hectares. Fodder plants, mainly silo corn, have been sown on 3,200 hectares of the county's harvested collective farm area. An additional area of over 300 hectares has been sown with vegetables--mainly cucumbers and beans. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 79 p 4 AU]--The harvesting of bread grain was concluded in Somogy County on 26 July. The released workforce is now concentrated on stubble stripping and second sowing, which are progressing well. Out of an area of 17,300 hectares envisaged for second sowing, fodder plants and vegetables have so far been sown on 12,000 hectares. In many places, silo corn is being retained for seed and replaced by a second sowing of silo corn on approximately 8,000 hectares. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS IN MOSCOW WITH PATOLICHEV

LD312204 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, (PAP)--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski met here today with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. They discussed questions connected with the development of trade and economic relations between Poland and the USSR.

NAVY SHIPS END VISIT TO ESTONIAN CAPITAL

LD010824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The group of Polish navy vessels visiting the Estonian capital of Tallinn, commanded by Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, has ended its visit. Admiral Janczyszyn was received by Karl Vaino, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT PRESS SPOKESMAN

LD311418 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July, PAP--The press spokesman of the Austrian president's Chancellery, Ministerial Counsellor Doctor Kurt Skalnik, paying now a visit to Poland was received today by Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Current problems of Polish-Austrian cooperation and prospects of its further development were discussed during the meeting attended by the Polish Government spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek. Some issues concerning activity of mass media and state press services in Poland and Austria were also dealt with during the talk.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES HARVEST, WORKING CONDITIONS

LD010546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo at its session today heard a report on the current agricultural situation and approved proposals emerging from regional meetings in Lomza and Leszno.

The need for a further consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum was stressed. It was stated that the harvest work, despite occasional showers, was going smoothly. In total, grain has been harvested to date on some 2 million hectares. The weather is favorable for carrying out postharvest work, first ploughing and liming the soil. There is a need to extend the sowing of after-crops, which should take up twice the area occupied in previous years. On account of the difficult fodder situation, every parish and village should increase production of silage and insure the amassing of maximum fodder reserves for the winter. It is essential to use the summer and autumn months to intensify the rearing of cattle. Other current tasks include finishing preparations for the sowing of rape, whose cultivation should be considerably expanded.

It is highly important to speed up the overhaul of machinery and finish preparing for autumn work and sowing in agriculture, and particularly the harvesting of root and fodder crops and the purchase and management of agricultural produce.

In the next point on the agenda, the Politburo assessed the implementation of the resolution on the further activities of party echelons in the economic administration and in trade unions toward improving working conditions and safety and hygiene from January of this year, using the example of the situation in the light and food industry.

The wide scope of modernization and expansion of production plants carried out in recent years improved the working conditions of the majority of workers in the branches of industry under assessment. In 1978, in relation to 1977, there was a drop in accidents at work of 4.7 percent in the light industry and of 2.8 percent in the food and purchasing industry. The 6-month period of the implementation of the resolution was assessed positively. Production plants are paying more attention to improving working conditions. The organizational and supervisory function of party echelons in trade unions and in workers self-management organs has increased. In the solution of work protection problems, a wider part is being taken by technical staff and socioprofessional organizations. The Politburo stressed that the modernization of production must continue to be accompanied by concern that the new buildings, machinery and installations comply with the work safety and hygiene requirements, and that the state's investment effort bring a constant improvement in this sector.

It was recommended that activity be continued toward an effective removal of the threat of accidents. Attention was also drawn to the need to check on the state of preparedness of production plants for the autumn-winter period, in order to insure proper working conditions for the staff.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN HARVEST WORK

AU301822 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report signed "(E. W.)": "The Speed of Harvesting Work Is Increasing Despite Rains; Harvest in Full Stride in the West of the Country; Haymaking and Secondary Crops Cannot Wait; Weather Favors Secondary Crops"]

[Text] Occasional showers and thunderstorms have occurred in all areas of the country in the past few days. They are rather intensive and make harvesting work difficult.

Despite those difficulties, progress in farm work has been considerable. It is estimated that throughout the country farmers have gathered grains from some 1.4 million hectares, but progress differs. For example, in Suwalki, Olsztyn, Elblag and other northern voivodships harvesting is just beginning, whereas in central and western Poland harvesting work is much more advanced. It is estimated that farmers have brought under cover yields from some 330,000 hectares. The disproportion between the area on which grains have been cut and that from which grains have been carted away shows among other things that combines have been put to full use only recently.

Halfway Mark

Farmers of Sieradz voivodships have made the greatest progress in harvest work; they have cut grains on 63 percent of the grain area. The Radom farmers have reached the halfway mark of their harvest work--they have cut 52 percent of the area sown to grains. [paragraph continues]

Ostroleka Voivodship farmers have gathered 45 percent of their grains, Biala Podlaska farmers 41 percent and Kielce farmers 40 percent.

However, this situation may change rapidly because combines have been introduced during the past few days into harvesting work in Poznan, Konin and Leszno territories, in Lower Silesia, and in Opole and Lubusz territories and combines may put these territories in the lead. So far those territories had gathered grains and rape from only 45,000 hectares because they had to wait until grains were ripe for combine harvesting.

Necessary Cultivation

Side by side with harvesting, farmers have to do other important and urgent work. They have to plow harvested fields, sow secondary crops and gather the second yields of grasses.

It is estimated that some 620,000 hectares have been plowed by farmers, which amounts to 30 percent of the harvested area: 1.4 million hectares sown to grains and 125,000 hectares sown to rape. This is not enough. Time is so valuable that it is necessary to plow between the ricks of grain. It also is necessary to plow, because weather if favorable and because soil infested with weeds needs this cultivation.

Progress in the sowing of secondary crops is also too slow. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that farmers have sown secondary crops on some 320,000 hectares. Some voivodships have made good progress in that sowing. For example, in Piotrkow, Sieradz and Kielce voivodships 32,000, 30,000 and 26,000 hectares respectively have been sown with secondary crops. Other regions should speed up that sowing.

The same applies to the second harvesting of grasses, which have now been cut on over 300,000 hectares of meadows; grass can and should be cut at greater speed. For example, state farms regard the second harvest of grasses as important as the harvest of grains. Haste and punctuality are mandatory, and this should be the rule everywhere.

This year's task for farmers is: to gather everything and whatever can be processed into good, valuable and correctly preserved fodder.

BABIUCH ATTENDS MINSK MAZOWIECKI ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD010846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The inhabitants of Minsk Mazowiecki today celebrated the 35th anniversary of the town's liberation. A new rail and bus station complex was commissioned to mark the occasion. Also today the party's urban committee received a banner. "The ceremony was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Presenting the banner to the urban committee of the party, Edward Babiuch recalled the revolutionary traditions of the working class and the 550-year history of Minsk Mazowiecki. He also spoke of the work of the whole society in reaching the current stage of development and expanding this industrialized center." A group of meritorious party and social activists in the town received state decorations. The presentation ceremony of the banner was combined with the presentation of the (?3,000th) party card. Party candidate membership cards were presented to some 150 young workers from the town's factories. "Edward Babiuch also met the executive of the party voivodship committee and of the urban committee of the PZPR in Minsk today. There was a discussion of the problems of the further development of the voivodship and the urban centers of the region."

JAGIELSKI ADDRESSES CONCLUSION OF SCOUT MEETING

LD272110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The Central International Friendship and Peace Camp of the Union of Polish Scouts has ended after 3 weeks. About 500 representatives of pioneer and children organizations from 28 countries participated.

"Today, at the end of the international camp, there was the traditional meeting at the offices of the Council of Ministers of all foreign guests with representatives of the highest state and party authorities and of social and youth organizations. On behalf of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz the children and young people were received by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Addressing the assembled, Mieczyslaw Jagielski said, in part:

[Jagielski--begin recording] "You came to Poland from all parts of the world and from many, many countries. The year during which you spent the camp month here is a special year. It is special chiefly because this year Poland celebrates her 35th anniversary. It is also special, because 1979 is the International Year of the Child. When I emphasize the special character of this year, then it is among other things in order to show that Poland has never before in its entire history achieved in such a short period of time so much as during the past 35 years, which is, historically, a very short period, embracing the life-span of a single generation.

"When we say that Poland is different, then this is because it is a socialist Poland, a Poland of social justice, in which every person has the right to work, and where there is no exploitation of one person by another, in which everybody can make use of the effects of this work, and where work is the basis of the existence of a person, family, society, the country's development, and where everybody has the right to make use of its achievements, which means progress in education, science, culture and art.

"It is also different, because with special care it takes care of the younger generation, paying particular attention to its comprehensive physical, intellectual and moral development. Poland is different because it fights very actively for the most valuable things for everybody in the whole world. It fights intrepidly and constantly for peace. This is why we Poles are pleased that the United Nations has accepted the Polish initiative, presented by the leader of our party, Comrade Edward Gierek, on the education of socieites in the spirit of peace. We desire that once and for all the word "war" should disappear from all the languages of the world.

"Convey to your dearest, your parents, brothers and sisters, colleagues and friends, the best and most cordial greetings and wishes from our beloved fatherland, the Polish People's Republic, from the Polish nation." [applause] [end recording]

BRIEFS

MINISTER FROM LOWER SAXONY--W.L. Kiep, minister of finance, economy and communications of the Lower Saxony Government, who has visited Poland [dates not given] at the invitation of the Polish Institute for International Affairs, had talks with Minister of Communications E. Kowalczyk and with under secretaries of state of foreign affairs and foreign trade. He was also received by Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

DANISH CP VISITOR--On 27 July, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski met with Ib Norlund, Danish Communist Party Politburo member and parliamentary deputy, who is visiting Poland, and exchanged views on the current problems of the two parties' activities. The sides stressed the resolve of the PZPR and the Danish Communist Party to further develop and strengthen interparty cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ETHIOPIAN TU DELEGATION--A delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Unions, which has visited Poland [dates not given], had talks in the Central Trade Union Council on the activities of Polish and Ethiopian trade unions and exchanged views on the situation of the international trade union movement. The sides adopted a number of decisions aimed at intensifying bilateral cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

HOUSING TALKS WITH LIBYA--On 25 July, Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski received a delegation of the Ministry of Housing of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to discuss Polish-Libyan cooperation on housing construction and repairs to public buildings. Adam Glazur, minister of construction and construction materials industry, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATIONS' PRC VISIT

Deng Yingchao Meeting With Duma

AU311851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Beijing, (AGERPRES) 31/7/1979--Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, received Aurel Duma, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., head of section and the C.C. of the R.C.P., now on a visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China.

Trade Union Talks

AU311853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Beijing, (AGERPRES) 31/7/1979--Nizhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, received the Romanian trade union delegation led by Cornelia Filipas, secretary of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania, now on a visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China.

Approached during the interview were the current preoccupation of the trade unions of the two countries. The joint wish was expressed to further develop the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY

AU302055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1979--A festive meeting was arranged at the Central Army House of Bucharest on Monday on the 52nd anniversary of the day of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended by generals, officers, master sergeants and NCO's of the Bucharest garrison.

The meeting was opened by Colonel-General Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defence.

Iuan Iun-Lou, military, naval and air attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest spoke about the significance of the event.

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCES EXTENDED ON PLO OFFICIAL'S DEATH

AU311850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/7/1979--Condolences were offered at the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Bucharest on July 31 on the death of Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the National Commandment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, secretary-general of the As-Sa'iqah.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., presented condolences on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, of the R.C.P. leadership.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU201326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Greetings Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and RCP secretary general, and Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of Cuba's State Council and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

On the 26th anniversary of the Cuban national insurrection, we extend warm congratulations and heartfelt comradely greetings to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

The Romanian communists and people follow with affection, and sincerely rejoice in, the achievements attained by the fraternal Cuban people, under the leadership of their communist party, in building the socialist society and wish them new successes in implementing the decisions of the First PCC Congress for the continuous flourishing of their fatherland.

We express the conviction that the comprehensive friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES LEBANESE COMMUNIST LEADERS ON ELECTION

AU301420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Message of congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Nicola ash-Shawi and George Hawi of the Lebanese Communist Party on the latters' election respectively as chairman of the party and secretary general of its Central Committee--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicola ash-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, and to Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

On your election to the positions of chairman and respectively secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, I have the pleasure of extending to you cordial congratulations, warm friendly greetings and best wishes for success in the highly responsible functions entrusted to you at the head of the party leadership.

On this occasion I express our satisfaction with the relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the RCP and Lebanese Communist Party and I am also convinced that they will continue to develop, to the benefit of the expansion and development of the comprehensive Romanian-Lebanese relations and of the unity of revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

ERA SOCIALISTA ON COOPERATION BETWEEN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU310845 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian 14/1979 pp 27-30 AU

[Article by Dr. Uon Ciubotaru: "Friendship and Cooperation With All the Socialist Countries: One of the Major Guidelines in Romania's Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpt] The fact that the transition to socialism did not eliminate problems overnight that had accumulated in the course of historical events is of course an objective reality; in the same way, the transition to socialism cannot preclude the emergence of different views on various aspects of the socialist construction, of the relations between socialist countries, or of the international revolutionary process. Our party views this as a natural phenomenon, which should not be exaggerated or dramatized, magnified or regarded as harmful.

As is known, diverse economic, political, social and national conditions, as well as historical peculiarities and varying stages of development generate differences in the forms assumed by the socialist construction and in the methods employed for the organization of the economy and social life. Experience shows that to promote the advancement of the socialist countries it is absolutely vital to apply the general truths of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions of each people building the new system. Creativity and originality in the manner in which each socialist country deals with the problems of its socioeconomic development are an objective necessity, and constitute a factor of progress and a contribution to enriching the general experience and practice of the socialist construction, a contribution to developing the common heritage of contemporary revolutionary thinking.

Different views have also emerged on the realities of the contemporary world. But this, too, is natural, if we consider the rapid succession of events in the international arena and the accentuation of contradictions in the world. Given this complex process of social developments, it has happened more than once that a given party will approach the international phenomena or events differently, and that differences of views or degree should appear. The communist parties think independently; they formulate their judgments and conclusions on the basis of materialist-dialectical analysis after examining for themselves the pehnomena confronting them. This is one of the realities of our times which reflects the political and ideological maturity of the communist and workers parties, the fact that they are firmly anchored in the national and social realities amid which they are carrying out their revolutionary activities, and their even more active and many-sided role in the course of events and in solving problems.

There are also problems inherited from the past; these include territorial and ethnic problems, and problems created by the policy of the oppressing classes, and in certain areas, by the imperialist and colonialist domination. It is, however, the national and international obligation of the communist and workers parties to make every effort to insure that such problems do not cast a shadow on the cooperation and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the peoples who are building the new system. In such situations, it is vital that one focus on the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples and the revolutionary and workers movements of those countries, on the common and fundamental interests of the new system, on securing the socioeconomic development, prosperity and well-being of the peoples, the latter being the common supreme goal of the communist parties.

It is in the supreme interests of socialism not to conceal the reality, the differences and contradictions, but to grasp and understand them, and to make a thorough and responsible analysis of the elements generating dissension and conflicts. Only thus can ways be found to solve them in the socialist countries in building the new system and in the general struggle for progress and peace in the world. Conversely, concealing the reality, perpetuating differences and failing to solve them can only harm the relations between the socialist countries and deepen mistrust.

The essential thing is that the existence of different views should not affect in any way the cooperation, solidarity and friendship between the socialist countries. Proceeding from national interests and from the general interests of socialism, each communist party is duty bound to act--in a spirit of mutual respect, national independence and sovereignty and full equality of rights--for settling conflicts, dissensions and disagreements through direct negotiations. The only way to overcome disagreements and contradictions, to solve all conflicts between the socialist countries and to reinstate trust and relations of friendship and cooperation between them is through discussions between the parties and governments concerned, in a principled, comradely spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in a relaxed atmosphere and showing receptiveness for the opinions of others. "As far as we are concerned," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "we will do our best to solve any issue on which the RCP and our country differs from other parties or socialist countries but only through discussions and negotiations, with a view to strengthening our solidarity and unity."

To strengthen the unity of the socialist countries it is very important to expand the practice of consultations on matters of mutual interest, and on general questions of interest for these countries. Based on respect for the views of all the sides and held in a spirit of equality, such consultations are an efficient method of strengthening cooperation in the struggle against imperialism, for socialism and peace. Similarly, in order to develop the friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries it is important to inform the public objectively and in detail about the results attained by each country in building socialism, and about the domestic and international activities of each socialist party and state.

Life has shown that public polemics, mutual labeling and denunciations have serious repercussions on the relations between the socialist countries: They poison the atmosphere between peoples, generate mistrust and suspicion between them, and harm the general interests of socialism. [paragraph continues]

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "In the spirit of the 10th congress decisions, reaffirmed by the 11th congress and the national party conference, Romania continuously expands its good relations with all the socialist countries, and will never let itself be dragged into any public polemics or denunciation of any socialist country; on the contrary, it will make every effort to overcome disagreements and strengthen solidarity."

Experience has shown that tendencies to make the relations between communist parties and socialist countries conditional upon the acceptance or rejection of certain views has also proved detrimental, and only caused disagreements to deepen. Experience has also shown how dangerous it is to attempt to divide the socialist countries into different categories and pit them against each other, and what serious consequences this may have. For itself, Romania does not, and has never played its relations with one socialist country against its relations of friendship and cooperation with another socialist country. On the contrary, all of our country's relations with the socialist countries, without exception, complement each other in a uniform whole, based on the RCP's, Romania's principled, resolute and consistent policy of actively contributing to strengthening the unity and solidarity of all the socialist states, to increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world.

Our party and all our people very much deplore the grave situation to which the relations between certain socialist countries have deteriorated. Unfortunately, new conflicts have been added to old disagreements. Old problems, some of them territorial, which were left unsolved at their time, have sharpened and degenerated in Southeast Asia into very serious military conflicts. This situation is due primarily to subjective factors, stemming especially from failure to consistently apply the basic norms and principles of relations between them.

The struggle for socialism has always been most closely linked to the struggle for peace. Socialism and peace are an indivisible whole. Peace is a necessary, fundamental requirement, without which it is impossible to build socialism. The use of force, interventions and other military actions to impose one's own interests in the settlement of problems has no justification; it categorically violates the essence of the socialist society, the principles of socialism, whose mission is to create a better and more just world, free from the nightmare of war, in which each people can develop freely and independently, sheltered from any foreign interference, in keeping with its basic aspirations and interests.

As is known, our party has been consistently endeavoring to settle the disagreements and conflicts that have appeared between socialist countries; its position is not passive or neutral, but active, truly revolutionary and militant, stemming from the socialist principles and from the general interests of socialism. All its activities are based on the profound conviction that if the stress is placed on what the socialist countries have in common and on what unites them, and if they promote and strictly observe the norms and principles of the new type of international relations, and if the relations between the socialist countries are based on mutual esteem and respect and on each countries' interests, the current difficulties will be overcome and mutually acceptable solutions will be found for all the problems.

In point of fact, the international developments demonstrate that only such a policy can help solve conflicts, restore the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, and increase their prestige and role in the world. [paragraph continues]

The steps recently taken by some socialist countries to settle conflicts and normalize their relations highlight the possibility of restored unity, in the interests of each people that is building the new system, and of the general cause of socialism, peace and security in the world.

Our party and people learned with great satisfaction of and fully support the agreement between the USSR and the PRC to begin negotiations to settle the problems between them and improve their bilateral relations. The Romanian public expresses the hope that these negotiations will help overcome the disagreements and differences between the two countries and will bring cooperation and friendship between them, thus serving the supreme interests of both peoples and of the cause of strengthening the unity and force of all the socialist countries and of the revolutionary movement; this would also have a very important impact on the entire international political climate, and on the trend toward detente, security and peace throughout the world. Of great importance is also the continuation of negotiations between the PRC and the SRV to settle the conflict between them, with a view to securing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Romania is convinced that solving the problems in that area peacefully, through negotiations and on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, is in the interests of the socioeconomic development of those peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace.

WARSAW DAILY WARNS OF COMING WORLD GRAIN CRISIS

AU311642 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Zygmunt Szymanski commentary: "Difficult Moments"]

[Text] This year difficult moments await those grain importers who have failed to make the necessary purchases in good time, even though the actual supplying of the purchased grain itself will take some time. The severe winter, the rainy spring and the prolonged drought have afflicted many countries in the northern hemisphere. What is more, they also have affected the producers of surplus grains in countries such as Argentina and Australia.

According to the latest findings of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this year's grain yields throughout the world should amount to 1.48 billion tons (compared with 1.552 billion tons last year), including 406 million tons of wheat (compared with 438 million tons). The reduced supply of grain has already made its impact on commodity exchange quotations. In the first ten days of July the price of 1 bushel (about 57 kg) of wheat to be delivered in March 1980 was $4.90, that is, over 40 percent higher than at the beginning of this year.

We should add in this connection that those price leaps are caused not only by the expected relationship of supply and demand. The increases in crude oil prices also have played an important role, and these increases affect production costs throughout the world, but primarily in the United States where agriculture depends exceptionally heavily on the supply of oil. In addition, the United States, along with Canada, is the biggest exporter of grains. Moreover, importers will have to reckon with increased maritime transportation costs (because of higher costs of oil), which no doubt will boost even more the price of grain supplied to stipulated ports.

The FAO has just published a report in Rome to show that this year probably will be the worst for the world in the seventies not so much because of the "material" shortage of grain but because of the high price of it. Many potential importers will be able to pay for it only with the greatest difficulty.

AGERPRES REPORTS DECREE ON ELECTRICITY, GAS RATIONING, PRICES

Norms of Consumption

AU311136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/7/1979--In connection with the deepening of the energy crisis in the world, a decree of the State Council of Romania provides for the adoption of measures which should ensure a strict economizing of electric power, thermal power and fuels, the keeping of the consumptions within rational limits. At the same time, taking account of the continuous price rise with primary energy sources on the international market (while in Romania the prices and tariffs of electric power consumption for the population remained unchanged since 1961), the same decree provides for a better correlation of prices of electric power, thermal power, natural gas with their real costs, in parallel with measures to offset the price increase.

The decree establishes norms of consumption for electric and thermal power per counties and Bucharest municipality, for public lighting and heating, in offices and other structures of state, economic and commercial units and institutions, as well as for the consumption in citizens dwellings.

Measures are envisaged for a minimum 40 per cent reduction of electric power consumption in offices and other structures as to 1978. According to the conditions, the programme will be so organized as to allow the carrying on of the activity of the working personnel generally by using the natural light. In industry the heating of halls and other closed places will be limited at maximum 16 degrees celsius while in offices and other structures at maximum 18 degrees celsius. The public lighting will be reduced at least 30 per cent as to the respective electric power consumption in 1978.

The degree stipulates at the same time, the duty of all citizens to act for reducing the consumption in their houses by at least 20 per cent as to 1978. The prices and tariffs for electric power, thermal power and natural gas consumptions are differentiatedly established, at a rational level, determined in accordance with the number of persons in the family and the size of the house. The heating in habitable and other rooms will be of maximum 18 degrees celsius.

Starting from August 1, 1979 the tariffs for electric power for lighting and household use will be of 0.55 lei per kwh for a consumption ranging from 500 kwh annually per one-room flat occupied by a family of 1-2 persons, up to 1,025 kwh annually per a five-room flat occupied by a family of 5-6 persons. When the stipulated rational consumption level is exceeded, an increased tariff is to be progressively applied. These consumption norms are valid for the urban area; for the rural area they are a little lower.

The tariff for the thermal power for district heating generated in the thermopower stations will be of 80 lei per GCAL.

As regards the natural gas for house heating the tariff is also established--depending on the type of the flat and the number of persons--at 350 lei per 1,000 cu. m. for a rational consumption ranging from 1,155 cu. m. annually for a one-room flat occupied by a family of 1-2 persons, to 3,205 cu. m. annually for a five-room flat occupied by a family of 5-6 persons. In this case too, the exceedings imply progressive price rises. The same criteria are applied to the natural gas for cooking whose basic price is of 350 lei per 1,000 cu. m. for consumption of 210-375 cu. m. annually, depending on the house size and number of persons.

The decree also includes measures for offsetting the price and tariff increases so that the 30-32 percent rise of the real remuneration provided for by the current five-year plan period should not be affected. To this purpose, starting from August 1, the annual fund of profit-sharing and bonuses fund for the whole working personnel is increased with a monthly-computed sum to be paid at the end of the year together with the yearly profits and bonuses. This fund will grow 2,180 million lei per year and for the next five months, this year, with some 908 million lei. [sentence as received] Also provided is a sum of 324 million lei for the corresponding increase of pensions not exceeding 2,500 lei per month, besides the income rise provided for the second phase of the current five-year plan period.

More on Decree, Conservation

LD010802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/7/1979--The entire content of the decree of the Romanian State Council as regards the establishment of measures for judiciously husbanding and reducing the electric power, thermal power and natural gas consumption, stresses the fact that the respective measures envisage a rational consumption, both in the economic units, institutions, and at the level of individual consumers, a consumption which should adequately meet the requirements under the sign of the permanent care for totally avoiding any waste, any irrational consumption.

By establishing the norms of rational consumption, the decree released on July 31 emphasizes the actions envisaged for [word indistinct] industrial consumers and of the individual ones with machines and equipment of low energy consumption.

The ministries, the other central and local bodies, the centrals, enterprises, all economic units are bound to take steps for the continuous improvement of technologies, for the modernization or replacement of the installations with high energy consumption, for lowering to the minimum of the fuel and energy consumption, for the recovery and turning to use of all energy resources and the rigorous observance of the consumption norms in force.

The district heating in towns will be expanded by (?connecting) new consumers to the existing networks, for replacing the heating installations of high fuel consumption, and measures will be taken for the extensive use of coal and alternative sources of energy.

To this end, the specialized economic units will start redesigning the installations, recipients and equipment that consume electric and thermal power or natural gas for heating, in view of lowering the energy and fuel consumption and raising their efficiency. Stipulated are also measures for the standardization, redesigning and application to production only of the low energy consuming household appliances, while those consuming much energy should no longer be manufactured.

Concomitantly, as the draft directives for the economic and social development of Romania in 1981-1985 and the provisions by 1990 specify, ample actions are envisaged for the development of scientific research, the assimilation of the latest gains of technique and technology, meant to help tapping and turning to use new energy sources, substantially cutting down specific consumptions, securing the generalization throughout the activity of material production, and throughout the social life, or rational norms of proper use of both the traditional sources of energy and of the new energy sources to be capitalized.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT BUCHAREST AWARD CEREMONY 24 JULY

AU260935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 24 July Bucharest ceremony at which he was awarded the gold medal of the Institute for International Relations of Rome]

[Text] Mr President, gentlemen, comrades and friends,

We are very happy to be meeting with the leaders of the Institute for International Relations of Rome--eminent scientists and personalities of the Italian political and social life; we want to welcome you most cordially and warmly. (lively applause)

I want to express heartfelt thanks for the medals awarded to me on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution which brought us national and social freedom, and of Romania's transition first to a new socioeconomic development, and then to building the socialist system; these medals are also a recognition of Romania's foreign policy of international detente, peace and cooperation. I treasure these medals as an expression of the good relations between Romania and Italy, between our peoples who, as is known, have been linked by old and traditional relations of friendship--blood relations, in a way--for almost 2,000 years, relations which are currently developing in new conditions, in the struggle for a better, free and dignified life in the world.

I also want to thank you for your praise of Romania's policy, and of my activities, devoted to the happiness of my people and to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The fact that you have elected to award these medals shortly before our great national anniversary has indeed a symbolic significance. 35 years in the life of a nation are not a very long time. For nature and for the universe 35 years are like a second. However, during these years, the Romanian people traveled several historical stages in their socio-economic development: From the bourgeois-land owners' society, which was to a large extent still feudal and in which national and social oppression and exploitation prevented a good number of the people from enjoying the fruits of science and culture and from leading a dignified life, Romania has become, through the work of the entire nation, an industrial-agricultural country in which the people have dignified living, working and cultural conditions, and in which everything that is being accomplished--both in material and in intellectual spheres--is devoted to the well-being and happiness of all the members of society and to the happiness of each member individually.

We may state with great satisfaction that the years of socialist construction have forecefully demonstrated that when a people are masters of their national wealth and of their fate, they can achieve everything they set their minds to. I would not want you to think that I am minimizing or ignoring certain shortcomings and difficulties that still exist. We are aware of the many things we still have to do to fully implement the noble principles of socialism in all areas; However, our achievements thus far demonstrate that our people are capable of implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and to secure an ever more dignified, free and independent life for themselves, thus fully profiting from the wonderful achievements of science and human civilization.

Some of you have visited Romania before and know what the Romanian people have accomplished along the path of their free development. We have recently published the drafts of 3 documents on Romania's future development: the directives of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-year plan and guidelines up to 1990; the program-directives of scientific research, technological development and technical progress during the 1981-90 period, and main guidelines up to 2000; and the program-directive on energy research and development for the 1981-90 period and main guidelines up to 2000.

These documents are based on our achievements to date, on the fact that Romanian industry currently produces 42 times more than it did in 1938; the national income is 13 times higher than it was in 1950 and the incomes of the working people, of all the people, are almost 5 times higher and that consumer goods turnover--foodstuffs and clothing--has increased several times over. Hence, on the basis of our achievements in the past years, in the coming years we plan to consolidate all these important accomplishments and to expand the scope of the socialist development in Romania, raising the level of civilization of all our people.

We proceed from the fact that the last two decades of this century and of the second millenium will be marked by a forceful assertion of science and technology and of human knowledge in all fields, and that we must base all our activities on the state-of-the-art in science, technology and culture, raising the quality of our production and thus securing a dignified and equal place for our nation, for the Romanian society, among the world's equal and free nations.

We also proceed from the fact that we must develop a broad international cooperation. In point of fact, during the socialist period and especially in the past 15 years, Romania has endeavored to intensively develop its international cooperation with all the states, regardless of their social system.

We take into account the fact that these are states with different social systems in the world, and that this reality will continue to prevail for a long time to come; hence, we must find forms of active cooperation among all the states, with a view to promoting the socioeconomic progress of each nation and the independent assertion of each state and people, as well as international detente and peace. Only thus can one insure conditions for the socioeconomic progress and well-being of each people.

Naturally, as is known, there are still many complex problems to be solved in international life. There are still conflicts--although localized, so to speak--which exert a strong influence on international life and which constitute a grave danger for world peace and detente. Therefore, in its international policy, Romania centers on the struggle against the policy of force and threat of force, and on completely banning the use of military options in solving interstate problems. We believe that the various complex problems must be solved solely through negotiations; this is a must not only for the countries involved, but also for the cause of international detente and cooperation.

In this connection, we also attach great importance to European security. We participated actively in the Helsinki conference. Our representatives--Romania's and Italy's delegates--cooperated fruitfully and, along with the other states, contributed to the drawing up of the known documents. We also cooperated at the Belgrade meeting, which, however, ended with rather unsatisfactory results. We are now preparing for the next meeting, scheduled to take place in Madrid in 1980. We believe that every possible effort must be made to prepare this meeting thoroughly, so that it can stimulate the implementation of all the documents signed at Helsinki as a unitary whole.

I want to stress that we are particularly concerned with military problems, with the issues of military disengagement in Europe, as we must realize that detente, security and cooperation in Europe, peace on this continent as throughout the world, cannot be achieved unless the problems of disarmament, and military disengagement are tackled seriously and courageously. We hope that the representatives of Romania and Italy, of our peoples, will cooperate ever more actively to make the Madrid meeting in 1980 a success.

At the same time, we must devote special attention to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The arms race and military spending are now at a level that actually exceeds the genuine security needs of each nation. We understand that each nation must be capable of defending its independence and security as long as force is not eliminated from international life, and we are in favor of this; however, we must frankly state--and we have said this before--that the arms race, military forces and spending far exceed these needs. They no longer serve security purposes, but are in fact becoming a factor of insecurity for each nation--including those who spend the highest amounts on weapons--a factor of insecurity for all the nations in the world.

This is why the problem of halting the arms race and proceeding to general, and primarily nuclear disarmament has become a vital requirement for mankind's fate, for our civilization and its future.

We therefore believe that every possible effort must be made to halt the arms race, so that the huge arms expenditures should be diverted so as to achieve the progress of each nation and solve each country's social problems--and there are many problems to be solved in each country--as well as to provide greater aid for the developing countries.

In this connection, I want to mention another major problem in international life--that of underdevelopment, and the fact that the world is divided into rich and poor, and as usual, the rich are not many while the poor make up almost two-thirds of mankind, not to mention the poor in the so-called rich countries. Evidently, there can be no question of stability, peace and progress if this situation is not remedied without delay, and if massive aid is not concentrated on eliminating underdevelopment, which is to be accomplished through each country's own efforts and through more active support from the developed countries, as well as through the establishment of new economic relations--what we call the new world economic order. It is obvious that the old economic order, the old economic relations based on inequality and on the colonialist and imperialist policies have served their time; they are obsolete and must be discarded and replaced by new relations, by a new order based on equality, respect and mutual advantage. We must establish new economic relations, also based on fair prices for both raw materials and industrial products, and on the backward countries' access to science and technology. This is the only way to eliminate underdevelopment within a relatively short period, to create conditions for the general development of all the peoples and to secure economic stability in the world. This is in keeping not only with the interests of the developing countries, but to the same extent with the interests of the countries that currently are advanced from an economic viewpoint, because their own development--achieved under the unequal conditions of the past--will not be possible to maintain and continue in the future if this anachronistic situation is not changed and if a new world economic order is not secured.

We are resolutely in favor of resolving this complex problem of mankind through discussions between all the interested countries and with the participation of all the peoples. Naturally--and I am telling you this frankly because you are concerned with international relations--we think that the position adopted by the developed countries at Manila did not live up to the expectations of the poor countries, it actually defied them, and this does not presage well. [paragraph continues]

I hope that this position will be reconsidered, that the developed countries will understand that no solution for overcoming the serious problems of today's world can be found from this position. We hope that they will adopt reasonable positions so that through close cooperation among all nations--I am including here the socialist countries, the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries--the new principles for relations and the new international economic order can be jointly established.

These are only a few of the problems Romania considers of exceptional importance in the epoch in which we live. One could certainly speak a great deal about international problems as indeed about the problems of each country's national development. What is, however, essential, in our view, is that one must understand that we are living in an epoch of great revolutionary changes--national and social changes--that new forces are asserting themselves, that the old balance of power no longer exists and that a new balance of power is being created both at a national and international level. One must understand these realities and changes and we must reject the old preconceived ideas and see things as they are, in the perspective of the development of human society. We must proceed from the need to secure increasingly better living conditions for each people, the need for each nation to develop democratically and the need for the people's masses to participate actively in leadership. We in Romania pay great attention to the questions of democracy by creating a new and democratic framework for the people to participate in the management of all sectors of activity, because we believe that it is not possible to insure a lasting system if the peoples do not participate directly in the leadership of socioeconomic life. We pay great attention to all these problems.

We believe that it is essential for all mankind to insure democratic conditions, both at a national level and in international relations.

We must, indeed, stop certain situations that inevitably generate unrest, including irresponsible, terrorist actions. We, the communists, we in Romania have always opposed these terrorist actions as a means of resolving problems; they are not political methods and can by no means solve the complex problems confronting one people or another. These problems can be resolved only with the active participation of the masses, by insuring conditions so that the people are able to have their say and participate directly in seeking solutions for their development process. This is all the more the case at an international level.

Each nation and each country, large or small, more or less powerful from a military viewpoint and irrespective of social system, must actively participate in resolving international problems. We believe and understand very well that certain countries have a more or less important role to play, but, however large they may be, no one state on its own is able to solve the problems for the more than 150 states that are UN members today. Each people must participate in resolving international problems; only thus will we have the guarantee that solutions will be found that take into consideration the general interests of each nation separately.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE VISIT

Tito 24 July Luncheon Toast

AU311710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[TANJUG text of toast proposed by President Tito at a luncheon in honor of Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, at Brioni on 24 July]

[Text] Greeting the prominent guest from Guinea and his wife, President Tito said:

"I am very happy at being able to again greet you warmly in Yugoslavia after a number of years and to wish you a cordial welcome.

"Comrade President, your visit represents a new, strong confirmation of the friendly relations established between our two nonalined countries immediately after your country gained its independence. I want to say immediately that we attach great importance to the constant deepening of cooperation with Guinea."

Contribution

"We believe that mutual efforts are necessary so as to promote our economic relations and scientific-technical and other cooperation. Naturally, it is also necessary to constantly develop our already successful political cooperation, our party contacts and cooperation on the international plane. This is also understandable when one knows that our two countries are linked by feelings of mutual friendship imbued with respect and understanding which result from many similarities in our paths and orientations.

"These feelings, which you will encounter everywhere in our country, originated in our country at the time when Guinea, under your leadership, carried out the anticolonial revolution and embarked on the road of deep social changes. We follow with attention and sympathy the development and results which the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, led by the Democratic Party, is realizing in its specific socialist transformation of the country. Thus, your country and party are making a great contribution to the progressive changes throughout the African Continent. In this we see a confirmation of the universal nature of socialism as a world process which paves for itself the road under the most diverse conditions.

"Comrade President, the present very complex international political and economic relations are burdened by many crises and great unsolved problems, which represent a source of serious dangers for the peace, security and undisturbed development of a country. I believe that this situation places special responsibilities on the nonalined countries, too. In this connection, I primarily mean the need for strengthening the action unity of the nonalined countries based on a consistent respect for the original principles of the movement and on implementing the policy of nonalinement. Our movement and the policy of nonalinement are capable of being a reliable support for the independence of a vast number of countries, but only if these countries will themselves strengthen their role as an independent nonbloc factor. And this also is the prerequisite so that we can successfully fulfill our historic task--the building of more stable and just political and economic relations in the world.

"Yugoslavia, as well as Guinea, attaches exceptional importance to the solving of the accumulated problems of international economic relations and development in general. This is now one of the main preoccupations of nearly all countries of the world. [paragraph continues]

"We are deeply convinced of the inevitability to urgently and effectively help those developing countries which do not have their own resources and which are unable to ensure even the minimum conditions for their development."

Support

"We are convinced that a lasting solution of these problems, which increasingly shake the entire world, can be achieved only through the building of a new, more just international economic system, which would ensure the conditions for the prosperity of all countries, for the progress of the world economy as a whole. This calls for further promoting the cooperation between the nonalined and the developing countries so that all these questions, and in this connection I also mean the problem of energy, will obtain their proper place in our mutual cooperation and in the cooperation with the developed countries. Naturally, all this calls for persistent and patient efforts, and also for urgent activity.

"Likewise, we attach great importance to the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and we extend our full support to the peoples and the liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

"I would also like to stress the need to resolve the disputes, even more the conflicts between the individual countries, exclusively by peaceful means. The undermining of this principle jeopardizes the independence of the countries in conflict, opens up the possibilities for alien influences and presence. This at the same time makes it more difficult for these countries and the movement as a whole to act effectively in the direction of solving the key world problems and the basic interests of all countries.

"Comrade President, I believe that these questions justifiably deserve attention at the next summit meeting of nonalined countries in Havana. I view with optimism the further activity of the nonalined movement because I am convinced that the general common interests will prevail over the individual interests and that the policy of nonalinement will obtain new impetuses in the activities directed toward building better relations in the world.

"In conclusion I want to express once again our satisfaction over your visit which will, I am certain, contribute very much to the further comprehensive cooperation between our two friendly countries. I am convinced that this cooperation will usefully serve the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement in the interest of peace, freedom, independence and general progress in the world.

"I raise this glass to the health of our esteemed guest, President Sekou Toure, and Mrs Sekou Toure, to the health of our friends from Guinea, to the further successes in the socialist development of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and for the further strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two nonalined countries."

Joint Communique

AU312150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG text of the joint Yugoslav-Guinean communique on visit of Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, to Yugoslavia released in Belgrade on 26 July]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 July--A joint Yugoslav-Guinean communique on the official and friendly visit of Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was released in Belgrade today. The communique reads:

"At the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and his wife paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 23 to 24 July 1979.

"The following participated in the talks from the Yugoslav side: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Josip Vrhovec, Federal secretary for foreign affairs; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic; president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber; Bogoljub Nedelukovic, president of the Yugoslav-Guinean Mixed Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation; Col Gen Dusan Pekic; Milivoje Maksic, counselor to the president of the republic for foreign policy questions; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dusan Jovanovic, assistant director of office in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"From the Guinean side: Moussa Diakite, member of the Politbureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of housing, state lands and urban industry; N'famata Keita, member of the Politbureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of energy; Mamady Keita, member of the Politbureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of higher education and scientific research; Fily Cissoko, secretary of the Politbureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of youth, sports and popular art; Mamady Kaba, minister of industry; Sikhe Camara, minister of justice; Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation, and Bacar Barry, ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to Yugoslavia."

New Forms of Cooperation

"The Yugoslav and the Guinean delegations discussed the current international situation on the eve of the sixth summit meeting o.. the nonalined countries and after the holding of the 16th OAU Conference. The two sides also discussed certain questions of economic cooperation.

"The past cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of the two countries was positively assessed in the talks conducted by members of the two delegations, the readiness was stressed for its further development and new forms of cooperation were agreed upon.

"Special attention in all talks was devoted to the development of bilateral relations. The importance which the two countries attach to mutual consultations was stressed and it was agreed that the exchange of views on problems of mutual interest should be further intensified.

"During his visit to Yugoslavia the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea visited the Socialist Republic of Serbia and had useful talks with Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and with other leaders of the republic. Earlier, the Guinean president visited the metallurgical combine in Smederevo and the Ikarus enterprise in Belgrade and acquainted himself with the significant achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the struggle for building socialism and for developing self-management.

"Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the most important topical questions of international relations, the situation in Africa, on the policy of nonalinement and on the activity of the nonalined countries. Special importance was attached to the further promotion of comprehensive mutual cooperation.

"Discussing the international situation, the two presidents assessed that this situation is characterized by many problems, conflicts and crises in various parts of the world. The policy of force and pressure continues to seriously threaten peace and security in the world, while military interventions are appearing increasingly more frequently as a means for solving international disputes.

Growing Economic Inequality

"The two presidents stressed that the competition of blocs, the great powers and their struggle for expanding the spheres of influence threatens the independence and security of the small, primarily the nonalined, countries, restricts and renders more difficult the essential processes of democratization of international relations. They pointed out that detente cannot be reduced solely to improving the relations between the great powers and be limited solely to their direct negotiations, but rather that it must become a universal process and it must embrace all regions of the world and all fields of international relations.

"They expressed their firm determination to continue to invest efforts to intensify understanding among all peoples, to radically change and democratize the international economic and political relations. They stressed that the involvement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, hegemony and all forms of alien domination, exploitation and policy of force is indispensable.

"The two presidents noted with regret the absence of results in the process of changing the inequitable international economic relations and the constantly growing inequality in these relations and they expressed their concern over the lack of readiness by the developed countries to contribute to reducing the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries. Adherence was stressed to the action waged by the nonalined and other developing countries with the aim of building a new international economic system and the two sides stressed the importance of thei mutual cooperation aimed at a collective reliance on their own forces. In accordance with this, the two presidents call for establishment of a more just and more equitable international economic system in the interest of the peoples of the world and peace.

"The two presidents expressed their concern at the fact that tremendous sums are still being spent for the production of new weapons and the arms race is continuing with all the consequences that this entails. They believe that it is indispensable to invest efforts with the aim of stopping the arms race and embarking on actual disarmament, and they support all the concrete initiatives for the solving of this problem. In this connection they stressed the significance of the special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and pointed out the urgent need for the implementation of its decisions."

Vitality and Moral Force Confirmed

"The talks stressed the adherence of the two countries to the policy of nonalinement and the importance of the preservation of the original principles of nonalinement as the basis for strengthening peace and security, solving of disputed international problems, advancement of constructive cooperation and the creation of new just political and economic relations in the world. In this context, the two sides indicated the need for the further strengthening of the role and policy of nonalinement as an independent and positive alternative to the bloc policy. They expressed regret at the disputes and open clashes which occur between some nonalined countries, for they weaken the unity of the movement and its action ability and expose it to outside interference, above all by the big powers and former ruling countries. [paragraph continues]

The two presidents called on all nonalined countries to solve the questions of dispute between them in a peaceful way, in accordance with the principles for which they strive.

"They emphasized that the recently held ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries represented an important contribution to the further strengthening of the role of the nonalined movement and the preparations for the forthcoming conference of the heads of states or governments in Havana. They assessed as significant the fact that the basic principles of the movement were reaffirmed, its vitality and moral force were confirmed and the democratic manner of adopting decisions was advanced through an equal and frank dialog of a wide circle of nonalined countries. The two sides agreed to contribute, through their mutual cooperation and their cooperation with other nonalined countries, to the highest degree to the success of the forthcoming summit meeting.

"The two presidents assessed the situation in Africa as particularly difficult: Various foreign interests are crossing there and crude interference in the internal affairs of individual countries is taking place, which among other things reflects negatively on the mutual relations of the several nonalined African countries. They pointed out the irreplaceable role of the Organization of African Unity in solving these questions, in preserving peace and security and in serving a comprehensive development of the African countries. In this connection, the great importance of the meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Monrovia was pointed out.

"They pointed out the importance of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo and denounced the maneuvers of the racist regimes of the south of Africa and their allies to postpone the process of decolonization through 'internal solutions' with the aim of preserving the old privileges and influences.

"Striving for a definitive liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, the two sides confirmed the solidarity of their countries with the peoples of the south of Africa and their support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and of SWAPO in Namibia, as their sole legitimate representatives. In this context they confirmed their full support for the front-line states which bear the greatest burden of the struggle in the south of Africa. The two presidents expressed their desire for all the parts of the patriotic front to strengthen even more their action and unity in the struggle against the machinations of the enemy and the rebel regime of Ian Smith."

Significant Contribution to the Development of Relations

"The two presidents expressed their concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. They pointed out that partial solutions cannot lead to a lasting and just peace and that the Middle East crisis cannot be solved without the participation of all interested factors, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two presidents confirmed their request for an unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied in 1967 and a full recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the formation of their own state, as well as the right of all the countries of the region to security and a peaceful independent development.

"In connection with the latest developments in Southeast Asia, they pointed out that the problem of the hotbeds of crises in the world should be solved on the principles of th the policy of nonalinement, accompanied by a cessation of armed conflicts and a withdrawal of military units from all foreign territories, as well as the solving of all disputes by peaceful ways with a strict respect for equality, sovereignty and terrotorial integrity and the right of every people to decide on its own foreign and domestic policy.

"Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks, which developed in an atmosphere of cordiality and traditional friendship, and their conviction that this visit will constitute a new significant contribution to the further development of friendly relations and advancement of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

"President Josip Broz Tito accepted with satisfaction the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure to make an official and friendly visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the date of the visit will be determined subsequently."

FRENCH CP'S MARCHAIS ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT, LEAVES FOR PARIS

LD311346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, left for Paris today after an official visit and holiday lasting several days in our country.

Marchais was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Vukoje Bulatovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee.

DOLANC MEETS WITH PCI SECRETARY CHIARMONTE

LD311836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Korcula, July 21 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav League of Communists [words indistinct] member Stane Dolanc today met with Italian Communist Party Director and Secretariat member Gerardo Chiarmonte on the island of Korcula, central Adriatic coast. During their talk, they concluded that cooperation between the Italian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is developing favorably, and expressed the readiness of both sides for its further development.

EDITOR PRAISES PROGRESS OF ALBANIANS IN MACEDONIA

AU311727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In the past 35 years the Albanian nationality in Macedonia has marked very great progress in all spheres of life and work. This has been stated by (Redzep Mati), chief editor of Baklua (BRATSTVA) in an interview with a TANJUG journalist.

Programs for listeners of Albanian nationality have been broadcast since the first days of liberation on Radio Skopje and later on Skopje television, together with broadcasts in Macedonian. Thus these public information media, according to (Redzep Mati), have been and have remained mirrors of freedom, equal rights and equality which the Albanian nationality enjoys in community with the Macedonian and all other Yugoslav peoples.

This equality is also manifested in all other fields of education and culture, beginning with the opportunity to gain education in one's mother tongue and ranging to the journals and magazines in Albanian. Not only the successes so far but also the fact that several hundred students from the ranks of the Albanian nationality are attending university courses in almost all the fields of science is a kind of guarantee of better results in the assertion of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia.

DOCUMENT SIGNED ON LIMITING IMPORTED GOODS, PAYMENTS

LD311434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

["Measures for Realization of Planned Export-Import Trends in Second Half of 1979"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Projections for the balance of payments position of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and also the overall Yugoslav balance of payments for the 7 months of this year have not moved within the planned levels.

In the hope that measures which should ensure the fulfillment of the agreed balance of payments positions will be undertaken in a synchronized fashion, at the same time and in the same way, on the basis of the given decisions within the system, in all republics and provinces, an agreement was signed today on provisional measures limiting the payment for and import of goods until the end of 1979. This document was signed by representatives of the executive councils of the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and on behalf of the Federal Executive Council by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade.

The essence of the agreement, as was stressed during the signing, lies in the fact that all the republics and provinces now undertake the obligation to eliminate disruptions in the planned payment and currency balance of Yugoslavia for this year by means of measures and the policy of establishing export and import relations on their own territory.

It should be emphasized that this is an innovation in the system, in that these measures are realized by the republics and provinces selectively: Linear measures of the federal organs are not applied. In this way vital regulations of the new system will be realized, which places the accent on associated labor, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1341 GMT on 31 July carries a short report on signing the document, which contains the following: "For the first six months of this year, Yugoslavia's imports totalled 113.4 billion dinars, and exports around 54.2 billion dinars. Exports covered only 48 percent of imports. For the same period last year, exports covered 54 percent of imports. The unfavourable tendencies are recorded in trade with Western industrially developed countries."

GAS CONSUMPTION DECREASES 4 PERCENT MORE THAN PLANNED

LD010600 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 31, (TANJUG)--In the first half of this year, Yugoslavia decreased its gas consumption by 4 percent more than planned. The Yugoslav Association of Petroleum Industries assesses that this decrease is due to the limitations set on the use of cars on May 1 this year, (driving is banned one day per week and one weekend per month) and the recent rise in gas prices.

This is confirmed by the fact that in the first four months of the year, when the ban on the use of cars was not in force, gas consumption was one percent above the planned level.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS MACEDONIAN LC PRESIDENT CEMERSKI

AU262145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report on interview with Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, granted to Pavle Mrmevski, responsible editor of the TANJUG editorial office for the Socialist Republic of Macedonia--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 22 July--Question: How do you assess the activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the period after the 11th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia?

Answer: When we assess the level of implementation of the congress orientations in the past year, we must bear in mind the whole complexity and the long-term character of the adopted tasks, or rather the fact that what is involved is a continuity and strengthening and further development of socialist self-managing production relations. For that reason, in addition to involving the League of Communists in solving concrete problems in various fields of economic and social life, a very important question is: Which positive processes have we succeeded in opening up? Is our activity directed toward the vital questions and toward the strategic directions of the further socialist self-managing transformation of our society and to what extent is the League of Communists implementing its role of a leading and mobilizing force of society in the struggle of the workers class and working people for the development of socialist self-managing relations in direct self-managing and social practice?

I believe that from that standpoint, taken as a whole, we can positively assess the past period. Namely, at the 11th LCY Congress we adopted clear positions on the basic directions for the further development of our system of socialist self-management and determined the concrete tasks of the League of Communists on all important questions of material and social development.

Coordination Only a Beginning

Proceeding from this, the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia and of other organized socialist forces has been directed in several basic directions:

First of all, the League of Communists has developed a very broad and intensive activity in all circles, a self-managing organization of associated labor in accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and on developing new relations in all fields of material and social reproduction. However, we cannot be satisfied with the achieved results because in many circles and fields of reproduction the entire activity has been reduced to a formal-legal coordination or organization with the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor, while the orientation toward abandoning the old relations and toward establishing essentially new relations was present to a much lesser extent.

Question: What are, in your view, the main tasks of communists and other organized socialist forces in overcoming the inertia of old relations and old practice?

Answer: Naturally, we must not nurture the illusion that it is possible within a relatively brief time to achieve such vital changes which mean a real revolutionary turning point in the development of socialist social relations. However, we must also be aware of the fact that we can overcome existing problems and contradictions more successfully with a better organized, more stubborn and more uncompromising ideopolitical struggle by the League of Communists and with an even broader mobilization of the workers class and the working people in overcoming the inertia of old relations and old practice, for a more effective suppression of conscious resistance and for a more energetic prevention of the activity of the technocratic, liberalist, bureaucratic and other anti-self-managing and antisocialist forces and their mutual teamwork. In this connection, I believe that our basic orientation should be to assert what is new and to mobilize on the broadest possible front the creative forces of the society, that is, that their activity increasingly narrows down the scope for the reproduction of old relations. In the period since the 11th LCY Congress and the seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia, the League of Communists of Macedonia devoted significant attention to the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the delegate system in particular. In that field too, certain concrete results have been achieved in a more detailed elaboration of functions of the individual organs of the sociopolitical communities and their mutual relations and responsibilities, the manner of organization and the method of activity of the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations, in a better organized work of delegations and delegates at various levels, in a concretization and practical application of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and so forth. Regarding the development of our political system, the activities on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative for introducing the principle of collective leadership and responsibility were of particular importance in the past period and it has met with general approval and broad support.

Stabilization at Center of Attention

The activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in implementing the policy of economic stabilization was very broad and important. As we also noted at the congresses, it is not only an economic, but essentially also a sociopolitical, ideological question upon which the overall stability of our country and its reputation in the world depends. For that reason, throughout the League of Communists, and also as a part of it in the League of Communists of Macedonia, immediately after the 11th LCY Congress and the seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia, broad activity began on perceiving more concretely and on taking measures and actions aimed at halting the unfavorable trends and relations in reproduction which threatened to devalue the significant results achieved in material and social development and the increase in the standard of living.

Preparation of the League of Communists

Question: The consistent implementation of the League of Communists' policy calls for a higher ideopolitical, organizational and action preparation and responsibility of communists. How do you assess the activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia in that field?

Answer: Along with the involvement in the aforementioned and other questions of our economic and social development, the League of Communists of Macedonia has also developed during the past year, on the basis of the congress decisions and statutory changes and broad activity in its own organizational, cadre, ideopolitical and action preparation. Special attention was devoted to preparing the basic organization of the League of Communists, to promoting the method of work, and strengthening the ideopolitical and action unity and responsibility of members of the League of Communists.

Significant changes have been made in the organization and method of work of the communal organizations of the League of Communists. The manner of work of all leaderships of the League of Communists has also been advanced. However, the preparation of the League of Communists for implementing its role as the internal motive power of the entire system of socialist self-management, particularly the intensification of the concrete activity and responsibility of members, organizations and organs and the efficiency of their activity, continue to represent the key problem upon which a consistent implementation of the policy of the League of Communists in the development of socialist self-managing relations depends.

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION--The Palestinian National Council delegation headed by Khalid al-Fahum, visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, arrived in Zagreb on 18 July and had talks with Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, and with Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

GREEK SHIP VISIT--The training ship of the Greek navy entered the Dubrovnik port yesterday on an unofficial friendly visit. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

DPRK MINISTER VISIT--Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health of the DPRK, arrived in Belgrade yesterday at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. He was welcomed by Svetozar Peopovski, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

CORN IMPORTS--Contracts have been placed for imports of 935,000 tons of corn, which the Federal Executive Council has approved to be imported by the end of September. Of this quantity, 463,000 tons already have been imported and the rest is expected to reach the country before the deadline. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 79 p 14 AU]

AIR FARES REDUCTION--At a press conference in Belgrade today, the Yugoslav air carriers announced that effective 1 August the increase in air fares will be on average 49 percent compared with the air fares valid before 21 July. On 21 July, Yugoslav air carriers increased their fares on average 59 percent. This means that the present increase of 49 percent represents a reduction from the 21 July increase. Those who paid the increased fares after 21 July will have the difference refunded. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU]

OIL FIELDS YIELD--The Benicanci oil field near Donji Miholjac yielded 545,500 tons of crude oil in the first 6 months of the year. The Obod oil field yielded 23,500 tons of crude oil. The plan was fulfilled 98 percent, but the engineers are convinced they will exceed the annual plan of 1,180,000 tons. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

KOSOVO LIGNITE RESERVES--At a Yugoslav consultative meeting on association of labor and pooling of resources and on joint investments of the economies of the developed and underdeveloped regions of the country, Kosovo businessmen set forth the fact that Kosovo has 10.5 billion tons of lignite deposits, which is 57 percent of the overall Yugoslav reserves of this kind of coal. If this quantity were transformed into energy then it could be said that Kosovo has 27 percent of the overall Yugoslav reserves of primary energy. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Jul 79 AU]